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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 MAY 1987

Gulf Conflict

Qatari Freighter Hit — A Qatari freighter was attacked in the Gulf northwest of Bahrain, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing Lloyds. Three crewmen were injured when the vessel was hit by "several missiles," but the attacker was still unknown.

Retaliatory Action — Ground forces directed "intensive" fire on Iraqi industrial installations in Zubayd causing "substantial" damage and casualties, Tehran radio reported. The attack was in retaliation for Iraq's raid on industrial zones in Ahvaz.

Iran

Jerusalem Day Statement — A Foreign Ministry statement calls on Muslims to participate in Jerusalem Day demonstrations to show a "suitable reaction" to the stand taken by some regional heads of state for a "compromise" with the "Zionist regime," IRNA reported. The statement asserts the day should serve to consolidate Muslim unity to liberate Jerusalem, remove the "usurper regime," and protest against all powers that helped in its creation.

Oil Deals With Japan — Iran has finalized "very significant" contracts to sell 140,000 barrels a day to Japan through the end of 1987, according to an Oil Ministry official cited by IRNA.

Lebanon

Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP) threatened to take "adequate measures" against the four hostages from Beirut University College after the group completes its investigation, AFP reported citing an IJLP statement delivered to the Beirut paper *Al-Nahar*.

Israel

Relations With U.S. — The Foreign Ministry instructed former Director General David Kimche not to testify before a U.S. panel investigating the supply of arms to Iran, Jerusalem radio reported 22 May. Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein had previously told the station that the Israeli Government insists on the principle of "voluntary cooperation" in providing information on its participation in the "joint operation." He stressed that the U.S. special prosecutor's summons of Kimche is unacceptable in international relations because it is "tantamount to subpoenaing the country itself." Rubinstein cautioned the U.S. prosecutor to be careful lest he "lose all."

Shamir on Settlement Policy — Following the murder of an 8-year-old boy from Elon More, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir called for enhancing strength and security by increasing Jewish settlement of the West Bank, Jerusalem television reported. Revenge is not the answer, he declared.

PLO Affairs

Apology to Morocco — In remarks cited by MAP, PLO official Hani al-Hasan apologized to Morocco for the "insult" of the speech delivered to the April PNC by a representative of the Polisario. Disclaiming responsibility for the "surprise" presence of the Polisario, Al-Hasan expressed confidence that King Hassan's anger will "fade away."

Relations With Libya — During a PLO delegation's 3-day visit to Tripoli, it was decided to "reactivate" PLO offices in the Jamahiriyah, Algiers Voice of Palestine radio reported. The delegation, which was headed by Faruq Qaddumi, met with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who stressed the importance of "rectifying and consolidating" PLO-Syrian relations.

Afghanistan

Speaking on behalf of the Islamic Alliance, Yunos Khales, leader of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, termed a reported Soviet proposal to hold an international conference on Afghanistan a "trick," according to Islamic press reports cited by AFP. Although the spokesman declared that the mujahidin will not participate in such talks, he affirmed that the Afghan resistance is ready to open direct talks with Moscow.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Syrian Vice President, Iraqi Deputy Premier Meet

AU201236 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Paris, May 20 (AFP) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Iraqi Deputy Premier Tariq 'Aziz have held a secret meeting in Jordan as part of efforts to fix a date for an official summit between their two countries, the Kuwaiti *Al-Qabas* newspaper said Wednesday.

In its international edition received here, the paper quoted Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus as saying that the meeting took place early Sunday at the Jordanian Army base of Al-Jafr.

Al-Qabas, together with the U.S. magazine *Newsweek*, had reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his Iraqi counterpart Saddam Husayn met secretly three weeks ago in the presence of Jordan's King Husayn. But Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib later denied the report.

The meeting between Mr. Khaddam and Mr. 'Aziz, who is also his country's foreign minister, followed "successful" visits last week by King Husayn to Syria and Iraq, the Kuwaiti newspaper said.

The Jordanian monarch is trying to mediate between the two states whose ties are strained because of Syria's support for Tehran in the Iran-Iraq war. *Al-Qabas* said Mr. Khaddam and Mr. Aziz agreed in their latest meeting to continue direct contacts.

Paper on Reconciliation Efforts

JN211911 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 May 87 p 1

[By 'Abdallah al-Qaq]

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources said yesterday that contacts between Syria and Iraq are still under way, with the participation of Arab parties, in the aim of holding a summit between the Syrian and Iraqi presidents. These sources expect a summit will be held in the near future in support of Arab solidarity and within the framework of efforts to prepare for holding the postponed Arab summit, the preparations for which have gone a long way, especially after the Oujda summit between President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria and King Hassan II of Morocco which was held under the auspices of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia, custodian of the two holy mosques.

These sources said Kuwait contributed to efforts which led to a meeting between Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and Faruq al-Shar', Syrian foreign affairs minister, on the sidelines of meetings of Arab foreign ministers which were held recently in Tunis.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, played a key role in preparing for this meeting, which contributed to adopting a unified Arab stand on the Iraq-Iran war, not to mention the formation of Arab ministerial committees entrusted with visiting the great powers to explain to their leaders the dangers and repercussions of the Iraq-Iran war.

The sources added that meetings to tackle security issues have never ceased to take place between Syria and Iraq. These meetings were held to tackle many border issues between the two countries. Diplomatic quarters expect that the period following the end of the holy month of Ramadan will see tangible developments in the contacts between Syrian and Iraqi officials to follow up on reconciliation efforts. This would be a practical step toward enhancing Arab cooperation in various areas.

PLO Apologizes to Morocco for Polisario Speech

LD211830 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Rabat, 21 May (MAP) — The PLO has offered an apology to Morocco, through Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan, for the attendance of the mercenaries' leader [Polisario Front leader] at the PNC proceedings.

In a statement to Radio Mediterranean broadcast last night [20 May], Hani al-Hasan said the mercenaries' speech at the PNC session "did not correspond to morality, sense, politics, or diplomacy." He added that as a result "Morocco had every right to be angry for the insult it suffered." He expressed his full conviction that "this anger will be abated."

Following is the full text of the Palestinian official's statement:

Only Morocco has the right to be angry because the issue is not about a dispute with Morocco. In view of the fact that the conference was being held in Algeria, Morocco was afraid that a representative of the Polisario Front would be invited to the PNC session. Therefore, confirmation of whether a Polisario Front representative was invited was sought before the Moroccan delegation left Rabat. The simple confirmation was given that the Polisario representative had not been invited.

The opening session was held without the presence of a Polisario Front representative. The Moroccan delegation in Algiers was composed of members of all political parties represented in parliament and the government, in addition to a personal representative of His Majesty King Hassan II. Everything went as planned until the surprise occurred. We are guests, and a guest in the Arab arena — even on official work — does not have complete freedom; only what is given by the host.

In the end, what happened is past. It would have been possible to put up with the Polisario representative's speech if it was not for the fact that the speech bore no relation to morality, sense, politics, or diplomacy. Moreover, the parable he used in his speech could refer to only one country in the world. Consequently, the way he spoke was an insult to Morocco.

The Palestinian leadership was busy seeking a reconciliation with the Moroccan delegation, which had already left, hoping to make it return. However, after what the Polisario president said, it was impossible for the Moroccan delegation to return to the hall, even if the Polisario representative had left.

Because of this, Morocco was justified to be upset about the insult it received. In my capacity as chairman of the PLO's committee for foreign and parliamentary relations, we owe Morocco a public

apology for what happened. Morocco should forgive us, as what happened was beyond our control and was unplanned.

At the same time, I would like to say, however, that it is not in His Majesty King Hassan's nature to seek apologies. This is why there has been no mediation between us and the Moroccan monarch. He was formerly a mediator between us and other Arab regimes and is still [words indistinct]. Therefore, I am fully convinced that such anger will fade away, particulary now during the month of Ramadan. The PLO representative has attended the king's afternoon religious gatherings in Rabat where the king delivers guidance. I believe that matters will reach a satisfactory conclusion.

Qaddumi's Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi Detailed

LD211849 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli after a 3-day visit to Libya. Brother Abu al-Lutf headed the PLO Executive Committee's delegation to Libya according to a resolution adopted by the committee in its latest meeting in Tunis, to study and develop Palestinian-Libyan relations.

During its visit, the Palestinian delegation held talks with a number of senior Libyan officials about the latest developments in both the Arab and international arenas and the means to confront the conspiracies and dangers threatening the Palestinian cause.

A responsible Palestinian source said that the Palestinian delegation, headed by Brother Abu al-Lutf, conferred with President [title as heard] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The Palestinian delegation conveyed to the Libyan leader great appreciation for his support to the march of Palestinian national unity, and especially for his support of the results of the Algiers PNC session, which expressed Palestinian national unanimity, and which was met with wide popular, pan-Arab, and international support.

For his part, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed to the Palestinian delegation the support of the Jamahiriyah for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, with the available means and resources, and said he welcomed the results of the Algiers unity session.

During the meeting, he stressed the importance of rectifying and consolidating the relations between the PLO and Syria on the basis of the joint pan-Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism, as well as strengthening relations between the PLO and the Lebanese patriotic movement to better confront the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. It was also agreed to strengthen the bonds of struggle which have always linked the Palestinian and Libyan revolutions, and to reactivate the PLO offices and organizations on the territories of the Jamahiriyah. It is worth noting that the PLO Executive Committee's delegation includes Brothers Jawid al-Ghusayn, chairman of the Palestinian National Fund; Abu 'Ali Mustafa, head of the Repatriates Department; and Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the Information Department.

PLO Official on Headquarters, Egypt, Syria

JN211134 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
20 May 87 pp 1, 8

[Text] Tripoli, Libya — Abu 'Ali Mustafa [Mustafa al-Zibri], PLO Executive Committee member and PFLP assistant secretary general, has denied reports that the PLO Executive Committee's headquarters will be moved from Tunis to Algiers. He said this story is absolutely untrue. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, he called on the Palestinian forces which did not attend the 18th PNC session in Algiers to join the PLO institutions and wage their struggle within them, especially since the PNC resolutions dealt with all the issues that were the subject of dispute in the Palestinian arena. At the same time, he affirmed that national unity was actually achieved during the recent PNC session.

On whether the Palestine Salvation Front submitted a working paper, Abu 'Ali Mustafa said that the front met in Damascus the day before yesterday, Monday, to approve a working paper. However, we do not know anything about it or its contents. The Palestinian official revealed that the PFLP, DFLP, and the Palestinian Communist Party did not only express reservations on but actually rejected the special clause on relations with Egypt which was mentioned in the PLO Executive Committee's statement issued at the conclusion of its meetings in Tunis on Sunday. He said the voting on this clause was 10 votes for, and 3 by the PFLP, DFLP, and the Communist Party against. He said two Executive Committee members were absent, Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, and Bishop Iliya Khuri.

He indicated that the distribution of departments was done during the committee meetings and that future meetings will endorse the working schedules for the Executive Committee and the various departments. He said the Executive Committee will meet next June. On the PLFP's efforts to normalize relations with Syria, Abu 'Ali Mustafa noted the meetings PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash held with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian officials in Damascus. He added that the PLO Executive Committee included this task in its recent statement and formed a committee to resume contacts to achieve this objective. He said: We extend our hands with a positive spirit to establish joint brotherly, militant relations between Syria and the PLO. Regarding the 3-month time limit which some sources said President al-Asad established to monitor the Executive Committee's work on the ground, Abu 'Ali Mustafa explained that the time limit was not discussed. However, the Syrian officials asked us to be patient for a period they did not specify so that they could observe the extent of commitment to the political resolutions on the one hand, and avoid abandoning their allies on the other. This is what Dr George Habash conveyed from them. On relations with Libya, Abu 'Ali Mustafa described the preliminary meetings between a PLO delegation led by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, currently visiting Tripoli, and a number of Libyan revolutionary command members, as positive. He praised Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's role in achieving the unity of the PLO.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Missiles Hit Qatari Freighter Off Bahrain

JN220545 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] A Qatari freighter was attacked in the Gulf at dawn today. The vessel, the *Rashidah*, was sailing approximately 230 km northwest of Bahrain.

According to the British insurance company Lloyds, the ship was hit by several missiles from an as yet unknown source. Three crewmen were wounded, the engines failed, and the vessel ran aground. In the meantime, the Saudi Coast Guard is trying to rescue the vessel's crew and prevent the ship from sinking.

Shipping Company Statement

JN221011 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Doha — In a statement today, the Qatari Shipping Company announced that one of its vessels, the *Rashidah*, was bombarded by unidentified boats in the Gulf last night. Three seamen were wounded and the ship was badly damaged. A statement by the company said the ship was hit yesterday while sailing from Musay'id to Kuwait to transport products of the Qatari Iron and Steel Company. The statement added that the ship was attacked with about 12 missiles and 100 machinegun bullets. Three sailors were seriously injured, and the ship was badly damaged. Fifteen crewmen were rescued by a Saudi vessel and are now on their way to Al-Jubayl in Saudi Arabia for treatment.

In addition, the statement noted that all the ship's engines as well as its main and reserve generators, failed. The living quarters and the life boats were destroyed. The statement pointed out that the vessel might sink.

KUWAIT

Interior Minister on National, Gulf Security

LD211257 Kuwait KUNA in English 1028 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] London, May 21 (KUNA) — Kuwait's interior minister has affirmed that security in Kuwait and the Gulf states was well maintained, indicating that Gulf security authorities cooperate to the maximum extent.

In an interview with the London-based Lebanese magazine of *Al-Hawadith*, appearing in its Friday issue, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah assured that security men in Kuwait are determined to hunt down remnants and agents of the parties behind the recent wave of criminal bombings in the country.

Ever since the arrest of the group accused of committing the bomb explosions during the fifth Islamic summit last January, he said that 'security men are chasing its remnants and are determined to apprehend its members to purge them off our society. [quotation marks as received]

About the conspiracy hatched against Kuwait during the Islamic summit, Shaykh Nawwaf replied that the conference has undergone critical moments but that H.H. the amir insisted on holding it at the scheduled date and place.

Though the summit was held at a delicate time for the region, the official emphasized the great success realized as a result of cooperation showed by Muslim leaders.

He said that sides not wanting the conference to convene had spread rumours about lax security conditions and sent a few misled individuals to undertake subversive activities in Kuwait to back-up their claims.

However, the vigilant security forces frustrated their desperate attempt and arrested them, underlining that tamperers with the country's security would receive the just punishment, Shaykh Nawwaf said.

Kuwait has for some time been targetted by such acts, the official said, adding that implications of the Iraq-Iran war are sure to reflect 'particularly that the war front is only a few miles away' he stressed.

In reply to sides accusing Kuwait of supporting Iraq, Shaykh Nawwaf said being an Arab state, Kuwait is duty-bound to help fraternal Arab countries, including Iraq.

Asked if Kuwait has decided to conclude the Gulf security accord, Shaykh Nawwaf said that existing cooperation is greater than a security agreement and remarked that some provisions in the draft accord contravene Kuwait's constitution.

He hoped that these would be shortly dealt with at the next GCC meetings.

On personal freedoms in Kuwait and whether affected by recent security measures, the interior minister assured that 'liberties are guaranteed and nobody would object to reasonable and moderate behaviour', denying the presence of political prisoners in Kuwait.

He explained that those deported were either violators of the residence law or security risks and said they included various Arab nationalities rather than being restricted to a certain faction or country.

Emphasizing that Kuwait will not dispense with Arab assistance, Shaykh Nawwaf said during the Arab interior ministers conference held in Tunis one month before the Islamic summit, Kuwait has openly asked for Arab expert help to organise the conference.

He indicated that Arab security experts sent to appraise plans for the summit sanctioned them as ideal but denied that any foreign help has been sought.

Asked why the amir has not yet ratified the death sentence against those convicted in the bomb blasts and the attempt on his

motorcade, the minister refused to comment, saying 'his highness is the reference and authority' on this particular issue.

He concluded that those deported after the attack on the amir's motorcade in 1985 included several nationalities and had all left Kuwait after settling their affairs and freely choosing their destination.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM Warns Iran of 'Deadly Mistakes'

JN211842 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 May 87 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "If Only Iran Would Realize!"]

[Text] The repeated setbacks affecting the situation in Iran on internal and external levels and the persistent defeats suffered by Iran in its aggression against Iraqi territory all make Iranian leaders think and behave in an abnormal manner. This abnormal behavior may prompt them to embark on adventuristic exploits, thus undermining the security and stability of the Gulf, its economy, and freedom of navigation in its waters.

Within this context, Iran tries to create new kinds of battles and conflicts with parties and forces which do not geographically belong to the region, having despaired after not defeating Iraq and having failed to destroy Iraq's strength, constancy, and self-confidence. Iran is trying to drag the superpowers into the region through harassing ships and tankers flying Soviet, U.S., Japanese, and other flags and sailing in international waters.

The Iranian Government, through this irrational act, wants to score false victories by waging false battles against civilian merchant ships and leased international oil tankers in the hope of convincing Iranian public opinion it still holds the keys of power. It hopes to prove it is still capable of confrontation and challenge, even if this will lead to mining waters, stopping navigation, and closing straits and waterways to all ships — including those belonging to both superpowers and small countries; thus applying the principle of Samson's pulling down the pillars of the temple.

Through this adventuristic act, Iran wants to absorb the Iranians' rage over the regime's repeated failures on the combat fronts in the past 7 years and also seeks to alleviate the ceaseless sufferings of the Iranian peoples — suffering which has been caused by tension, grave concern, and a growing sense of defeat and frustration. Tehran's government has begun to exhibit confused behavior, and it believes that issuing threats against Kuwait and leaking reports about the existence of certain plans, adventures, and schemes through the use of radio stations, newspapers, and European and U.S. magazines — reports which have revealed purposes and objectives — will rob others of their serenity and good judgment. Iran thinks this huge propaganda campaign which it uses to intimidate and panic will rob others of their serenity and weaken their firm stands.

Kuwait has the experience and wisdom enabling it to tackle these political gimmicks in a manner elevating Kuwait over small adventurers and those who would like to ride the crests of waves. Kuwait is certain of its course and behaves in a civilized manner, while others try to violate principles; but the caravan moves on.

If only the Iranian officials would realize the size of the dangers and risks involved in their game which seeks to drag the superpowers into the region, they would then stop this dirty game and realize their true size. Consequently, they would realize that attempting to capitalize on upholding slogans of power to delude the Iranian people into believing that they [the Iranian officials] are the only parties wielding power and influence in the Gulf constitutes a cheap trick whose grave consequences are bound to catch up with them in the end. We hope that the Iranian officials will recognize the dangers of this phase, and we also hope this recognition — which must come soon — will serve as a prelude to their adopting an attitude based on frankness, admission of failure, and recognition of committing deadly mistakes.

'Principal Reason' for Break With Iran Detailed

PM211503 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 18 May 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Secrets of Closure of Iranian Office"]

[Text] *Al-Ahrar* has learned that the principal reason for the Egyptian decision to sever all ties with Iran is a long report which the security authorities have prepared accusing the Iranian charge d'affaires of holding intensive contacts with leaders of the religious trend. Several meetings were held with these leaders which dealt with Egyptian domestic affairs. But the security authorities did not cite a single incident confirming what they said about the Iranian charge.

Well-informed sources told *Al-Ahrar* that the security forces have arrested a number of Iranians who came to Egypt recently and charged them with planning acts of sabotage. According to security officials, the four people arrested met on an almost regular basis with the Iranian charge d'affaires.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has issued strict instructions to the national dailies not to comment on Egypt's decision to sever all diplomatic ties with Iran until the problem of some Egyptian prisoners in Iranian jails is solved.

Western sources in Cairo said that Egypt's decision concerning Iran was made after coordination with an Arab country. The sources did not disclose the name of the state in question. Other reports indicate that the Egyptian decision is in perfect harmony with an international plan designed to pressure Iranian leaders into stopping the Gulf war, in view of the weakness of the Iraqi front. In addition, *Al-Ahrar* has learned that U.S. intelligence has prepared a report, which it deliberately leaked to the Egyptian security forces. The document notes that Egypt is considered the only place likely to receive the Iranian revolution and that Iran itself is seeking to export its revolution to Egypt.

The U.S. intelligence report warns that the Islamic trend must not be permitted to continue escalating its actions or prove its presence through political organizations or groups within Egyptian society. Observers in Cairo see a close link between the U.S. intelligence report, those concerned with religious currents in the Middle East, and the break in Egypt's relations with Iran.

Opposition Playing 'Game' With Armed Forces

JN220700 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 20 May 87 p 1, 11

["News Analysis" by military editor Jamal Kamal: "What Does the Opposition Want From Our Armed Forces?"]

[Text] If a real and objective opposition is the yardstick for the democratic experience in Egypt, then as a government and people we must keep in mind that the perpetuation of the Egyptian democratic experience and its success are linked to Egypt's stability and security and the defense of its constitutional legitimacy.

Our Armed Forces are unquestionably the mainstay of this stability and security. Yet the opposition sometimes falls victim to a strange contradiction when calling for freedom and democracy, which are linked to security and stability, through what its press publishes about our Armed Forces. Whether this takes place with good intentions, with premeditation, or as a result of press mistakes, the issue has taken on serious proportions and requires that we take a stand. This contradiction is not the product of chance, but began to emerge last year when some opposition papers called for rationalizing military expenditures, decreasing the size of the Armed Forces, and having the People's Assembly review the defense budget.

Despite the delicate nature of this issue and the perils that any discussion of military secrets may entail, these opposition papers have disregarded the fact that the citizen's share of military expenditures is $46 a year while the Israeli citizen's share reaches $1,200. These opposition papers have also forgotten how sensitive the issue of reviewing defense expenditures is while we continue to live in a region with neither stability nor peace. They are also well aware that the competent bodies constantly review the Armed Forces budget and military expenditures.

If we discuss this issue further, we find that it was a Jewish journalist who called on Egypt to rationalize military expenditures to extricate itself from its economic crisis. Not wishing to learn a lesson from this, the opposition and its press sought to exploit the assassination attempt against Abu Basha to score points in the media. They once again tried to put the Armed Forces into the spotlight by claiming that the bullets used on Abu Basha are in service only with the special forces or by publishing reports about a secret group.

No one knows what the opposition wants from the Armed Forces. What are they trying to do by ignoring Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah and saying it was Lieutenant General al-'Urabi who informed President Mubarak of all the attempts by the secret group? What are they trying to say when they report that the officers of the secret group belong to the armor artillery corps, while being quite well aware that no such corps exists? Unless they thought that Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah is from the artillery and Al-'Urabi from the armored corps. In addition, what does the opposition seek to gain by involving Jordan's name in such rumors?

We would like to ask the opposition to leave our Armed Forces alone and not to involve them in their political game.

USSR Deputy Foreign Minister To Visit 'Soon'

JN211139 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 19 May 87 p 1

[By 'Abd al-Malik Khalil]

[Text] Moscow — USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov will arrive in Cairo soon for an official visit to Egypt. Well-informed Arab sources in Moscow said the deputy foreign minister will hold important talks with senior officials in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

This trip is slated to follow two meetings between the Egyptian ambassador in Moscow and Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near

Eastern Countries Department in the USSR Foreign Ministry, and Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Petrovskiy.

Iraqi Trade Minister Departs Cairo 21 May

NC211344 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 May (MENA) — Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi RCC member and trade minister, along with the members of his delegation, left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 3-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, he met with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN211550 Baghdad INA in English 1445 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Cairo, May 21, INA — Iraq and Egypt today signed here a joint minutes for scientific, technical, trade and economic cooperation.

The minutes was signed on the Iraqi side by Mr. Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolution Command Council and minister of trade, and on the Egyptian side by Dr. Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and external trade.

The minutes provides for a new commodities exchange at a total cost of 200 million dollars for each country. Iraq will export sulphur, cement, dates, parafin wax, leather and textiles and import textile, aluminum, machinery and cotton cloth.

The minutes also fixed 3-million-dollars as the total allocation for commodities of the two countries commerical centers in Baghdad and Cairo and agreed on promoting and diversifying exports of the two countries out of this deal.

The joint minutes also covered implementation of joint projects in fields of agriculture, land reclamation, production of veterinary vaccines, fruit production, agricultural researches, computers, housing and reconstruction, electric and oil industries, rural electrification, transport, communications, training of cadres and exchange of expertise.

The two sides agreed on holding the next session of the Iraqi-Egyptian joint committee in Baghdad in the first half of 1988.

Communique No 2,684 Details 20-21 May Actions

JN211628 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 21 May (INA) — [Introductory passage omitted] Following is the text of Communique No 2,684 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's soldiers, who believe in God and who protect the homeland, dignity, and the people, affirm through their combat activities their unshakable determination to destroy the aggressors and to foil their evil intentions. Following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave men in the VII Army Corps continued to direct their fire at enemy positions and groups, inflicting new losses on the scoundrel aggressors. The following are the enemy's confirmed losses:

Six scoundrels killed; three ammunition dumps blown up; two vehicles set on fire and all their occupants killed; and one infantry position and a launcher destroyed.

2. With high morale, the victorious righteous soldiers in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued their combat activities, inflicting on the aggressors the following losses:

Four enemy soldiers killed; one machinegun emplacement destroyed and its crew killed; two ammunition dumps blown up; and a number of infantry positions destroyed.

3. When an enemy patrol attempted to approach one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector, our forces pounded it, killing and wounding five. The patrol's survivors were forced to flee. In another area in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and eight vehicles were attacked; several were damaged.

4. Five enemy personnel were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

5. Two ammunition dumps were blown up, one observation post was destroyed, and one enemy soldier was wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the environs of Basra with long-range artillery. As a result, one civilian was wounded and several homes and other civilian property were damaged.

The Armed Forces General Command, 21 May 1987

UN Told of Iran's 'Inhuman' Treatment of POW's

JN211707 Baghdad INA in English 1550 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] United Nations, May 21, INA — Iraq informed the U.N. Security Council today that the Iranian regime "is continuing its inhuman practices with regard to the Iraqi prisoners of war, in violation of all moral and religious values and of international law, in particular the 1949 Geneva Conventions."

In a letter addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Iraqi Ambassador to the U.N. 'Ismat Kittani gives details that indicate that Iraqi prisoners of war "are continuing to undergo the worst forms of physical, mental and psychological torture, designed to influence their religious and political beliefs and to modify them to correspond to the objectives of the Iranian regime"

Expressing Iraq's "deep anxiety about the monstrous practices of the Iranian authorities with regard to the Iraqi prisoners of war," Iraq called on the U.N. secretary general and Security Council to do all that is within their power "to induce the Iranian regime to respect the international conventions and treaties and allow the Iraqi prisoners to enjoy the rights granted to them under international humanitarian law."

Security Council Told of Further Basra Shelling

JN211639 Baghdad INA in English 1615 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] United Nations, May 21 INA — Iraq notified the United Nations Security Council today that the Iranian aggressor regime has continued its bombardment of purely civilian targets in Iraq.

In a letter addressed to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Iraqi Ambassador to the U.N. 'Ismat Kittani informed the council that the Iranian regime on May 17 and 18 "shelled residential neighborhoods in the indomitable city of Basra, using long-range heavy artillery."

The attacks left a number of civilians wounded and civilian property was damaged, the Iraqi letter noted.

Oil Minister on Pipeline, Production Figures

JN212017 Baghdad INA in English 1030 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Baghdad, May 21, INA — Iraqi oil minister, 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi said the 2nd phase of expanding Iraqi oil pipeline via Turkish territory will be implemented and put into operation during the next few weeks.

This expansion, Mr. al-Jalabi told *Al-Thawrah* Iraqi daily here today, will raise the capacity of the pipeline, which since 1984 has been pumping one million barrels a day, to 1.5 million barrels per day (BPD).

Iraq's oil production, the minister said, will draw closer to pre-Iranian aggression production rate of more than 3 million (BPD). He added that once the 2nd stage of the Iraqi oil pipeline via Saudi territories is completed within two years time, the pipeline's export capacity, which since 1985 has been 600,000 (BPD), will be increased to 1,000,000 (BPD).

According to President Saddam Husayn's instructions, the Iraqi minister said, Iraq has begun realizing high rates in terms of oil production and oil exports operations. Accordingly, the minister remarked, there will be no need for liquefied gas cards as people will be able to obtain as much as they want of that material.

Iraq will be exporting automobile greases during the next two months, the minister said, as there is a surplus of this material on domestic markets, he added.

Radio Views 'Recent Coup Attempt' in Syria
JN211934 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1645 GMT 21 May 87

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab brothers: The recent coup attempt against Hafiz al-Asad's regime points up the injustice from which Syrian citizens now suffer, as well as the people's unprecedented dissatisfaction with the regime. This led the people to get rid of this abominable regime. [sentence as heard] The coup attempt by 80 pilots proves the correct assumptions of all the military and political experts who have seen the desperate position of the defeated Syrian regime.

If we try to view this attempt through the eyes of reason and logic, we will be able to understand the unbearable condition of the Syrian people, which culminated in this attempt to topple the regime. Has Hafiz al-Asad wondered why Syria is experiencing such attempts and unrest? Al-Asad should be able to answer thisquestion by declaring he is persona non grata and that he has taken Syria to the brink of a dark future, which everyone expected.

The deliverance of the Syrian Arab people can be realized with their deliverance from Hafiz al-Asad and his regime. What do the Syria people expect Hafiz al-Asad to offer them? Do they expect him to practice more tyranny and injustice against them? Do they expect more assassinations, arrests, a stifled economy, and poor social conditions? Do they expect more political isolation, with the result that Syria will become a useless part of the Arab nation's body? Syria's economic situation has greatly deteriorated at the hands of the criminal Hafiz al-Asad. This reflects negatively on the Syrian people, who have been suffering as a result of this policy.

Can we blame these pilots for this attempt, which will not be considered a failure since it was designed to rid the nation of a malignant tumor? Even if this attempt failed in practical terms, it was morally successful. This is what the elite officers who led the coup wanted. Is Hafiz al-Asad afraid of them? The fact is, he will always be afraid.

Prince Hasan Leaves for UK on 'Working Visit'

JN211203 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Her Highness Princess Tharwat left Amman this morning on a working visit to the United Kingdom. Their highnesses were seen off at Amman airport by Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Court minister; Dr Nasir al-Din al-Asad, minister of higher education and head of the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilization Research-Aal al-Bayt Foundation; and His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Muhaylan, the Islamic chief justice. The mayor of Amman, the chief of the royal household, the capital's governor, the British ambassador in Amman, and a number of other officials were also on hand to bid farewell to their highnesses.

Further on Prince's Visit

For reportage of Crown Prince Hasan's visit to the United Kingdom, including his meetings with British Government officials, see the United Kingdom section of the 22 May Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

U.S. 'Obstructs' Peace; Soviets 'Constructive'

JN210925 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 May 87 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "A Constructive Stand"]

[Text] Soviet leader Gorbachev has once again warned of the seriousness of the volatile situation in the Middle East and called the achievement of regional peace one of the major international tasks. Moreover, he emphasized the need for an international conference and noted that USSR-Israeli relations will not resume before positive progress toward the desired peace is achieved.

Gorbachev's clear emphasis on the USSR stand will completely foil recent Israeli propaganda campaigns, which give the impression that a USSR-Israeli rapprochement is under way behind the scenes. This emphasis will also foil Israeli attempts at blackmail, which made the resumption of USSR-Israeli relations a condition for permitting the USSR to participate in the peace process.

Undoubtedly, Gorbachev's call for peace in the Middle East as a major international task is directed at the United States, as U.S. policy, which supports Israel, has been responsible for delaying the promotion of the regional peace process. Moreover, U.S. policy still obstructs international work in this area. Likewise, Gorbachev's warning on the volatile situation in the Middle East is a form of candor that deserves to be understood and taken into consideration by U.S. policy. After all, it was that policy which sparked off the fire in the Gulf. It has also shown that playing with fire has unpredictable consequences, even if such consequences occur by accident.

It goes without saying that this warning means the regional situation cannot take endless playing with fire. It also means that continued support for the Israeli aggressors is a practice bound to explode in the region. It is high time Washington realizes this fact, with all its implications, and recognizes that a lack of credibility is not an art of politics but an irresponsible adventure.

While appreciating the USSR for its constructive stand and its courageous loyalty to it in the person of Gorbachev, we see that the ball is still in the America's court. We wonder, as many people do, if the Americans understand anything their policy has caused, or if they need more than a tremor to be convinced that delaying the regional peace process can have consequences that may hurt not only the region, but U.S. policy as well.

Islamic Jihad Says Hostages U.S., Israeli Spies

JN211915 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1900 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Islamic Jihad Organization for the Liberation of Palestine has accused the four hostages it is detaining of being spies working for the U.S. and Israeli intelligence. This came in a letter the organization sent to the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Nahar*.

The Islamic Jihad is holding three Americans and one Indian, all of them college professors in Beirut.

To Take 'Adequate Measures'

NC212112 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Beirut, May 21 (AFP) — The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJLP) said here Thursday it would "take adequate measures" against the four American hostages it detains after the current inquiry into their activities. The group has claimed the kidnapping of three American and one Indian teacher from the Beirut University College (BUC) who were seized in West Beirut on January 24.

"We are awaiting the end of the inquiry to take the adequate measures, act in consequence, try the four (hostages) and announce the results," the IJLP said in a handwritten statement sent to the Beirut daily *Al-Nahar*.

"We have obtained dangerous information on high-ranking political, cultural and diplomatic personalities linked with the Mossad (the Israeli secret services) and the CIA (U.S. Central Intelligence Agency)," the communique said without specifying whether the hostages were linked to the information.

Accompanying the statement was a black and white Polaroid photograph of the American hostage Alann Steen, 46, bearded, wearing a black T-shirt but not the glasses he wore in a videotaped message issued by the IJLP last May 14. In the message, Mr. Steen had said he was in good health, but that his kidnappers insisted on the four's exchange with 400 Israeli-detained Arabs.

The IJLP has demanded the release of the Arabs for Americans — Mr. Steen, Jesse Turner, 47, and Robert Polhill, 56 — and an Indian citizen, 60-year-old Mithileshwar Singh, who has U.S. resident status.

Caller Threatens Italian Embassy, Hostages

LD212108 Rome Domestic Service in Italian
2030 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Threats have been made against the Italian Embassy in Beirut and Italian interests in an anonymous telephone call to a Western news agency in the Lebanese capital. The speaker said he was a member of the Eagles for the Liberation of Palestine and demanded the release of or the disclosure of information on the fate of the head of the organization, Colonel Gandura, and his wife. Failing this, threats were made to attack Italy and retaliate against the Western hostages, mainly Americans, held in Lebanon.

Gandura, who was implicated in the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* , (?has been given) a 6-month jail sentence for a small crimeand is still in Italy, as he has no papers enabling him to leave.

Chamber Bill Abolishes 17 May, Cairo Accords

NC211035 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] In its session today, the Chamber of Deputies approved an urgent draft bill cancelling the 17 May and Cairo agreements. Here is the text of the bill, proposed by Deputies Albert Mansur, 'Abduh 'Uwaydat, Butrus Harb, Rafiq Shahin, and Albert Mukhaybir:

1. The Chamber of Deputies' resolution of 14 June 1983, which authorized the government to ratify the agreement signed between the Government of the Republic of Lebanon and the Government of Israel on 17 May 1983, shall be cancelled.

2. The agreement signed on 30 November 1969 by General Emile Bustani, head of a Lebanese delegation, and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, known as the Cairo agreement, shall be cancelled and considered null and void. Similarly, all agreements, appendices, and procedures pertaining to the Cairo agreement shall be cancelled and considered null and void.

3. This law shall come into force immediately upon publication in the *Official Gazette*.

Israeli Gunboats Bombard Palestinian Positions

NC212157 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2145 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Israeli gunboats bombarded Palestinian positions in the Al-Fawwar area of eastern Sidon at midnight tonight. In the meantime, Israeli helicopters carried out a great many flights over the camps in Sidon, particularly 'Ayn al-Hulwah, dropping several flares.

AFP has reported that large numbers of Israeli helicopters hovered over Sidon tonight, dropping flares over the camps. The helicopters came under heavy antiaircraft fire. [passage omitted]

Mock Air Raids Noted

NC212228 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2215 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Israeli Cobra helicopters carried out mock raids over the camps in Sidon around midnight tonight, dropping 20 flares on 'Ayn al-Hulwah.

In the meantime, Israeli gunboats have been sailing off the southern coast since 2100. According to available reports, the Israeli gunboats fired a number of shells at the Al-Fawwar area

in Al-Basatin, on the perimeter of the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps in eastern Sidon.

Israel Sends Reinforcements for Jerusalem Day

NC220513 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] On the eve of Jerusalem Day, there were reports of precautionary Israeli reinforcements in the southern security strip. According to the reports, dozens of military trucks have been seen transporting field artillery pieces. Tanks have also been spotted entering Lebanese territory since Tuesday over the Ra's al-Naqurah and Marj 'Uyun roads.

Further on Reinforcements

NC221111 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] It has been reported that the Zionist occupation forces sent mechanized reinforcements this morning to their positions in the vicinity of Bra'shit, Bayt Yahun, and Haddathah and installed 120-mm mortars in areas overlooking Al-Nabatiyah and nearby villages. Positions held by the Zionist occupation forces in the Marj 'Uyun area have also been reinforced, particularly with artillery. According to reports received at noon today, the Zionist occupation forces have intensified their patrols along the road linking liberated villages with occupied areas. The reports add that electric power is still being disrupted by the Zionist forces in Yuhmur, Arnun, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah. A state of maximum alert remains in effect among the Zionist occupation forces in the areas of Marj 'Uyun and Al-Nabatiyah.

Israelis Threaten To Bulldoze Homes in Arnun

NC211218 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] In their continuing efforts to intimidate residents of the south, Israeli occupation forces today entered Arnun, gathered together its residents, and told them in the presence of Mayor Riad Maruni that their homes would be bulldozed if they were not evacuated in 72 hours. The threat caused panic among the population.

Birri Seeks U.S. Help

NC211945 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri telephoned President Amin al-Jumayyil this evening and asked him to contact the United States for help in resolving the serious situation in the south, in light of the possibility of an Israeli military operation following the developments that took place in Arnun today.

President al-Jumayyil, in turn, contacted the U.S. ambassador in Beirut, asking him to convey the Lebanese stance to his government so that it could intervene and prevent Israel from carrying out any aggressive or military operations.

Communists Voice Opposition to 'Sectarianism'

NC211424 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpts] Lebanon said farewell today to one of its martyrs, Dr Hasan Hamdan, as his funeral processions left the American University Hospital at 0930. [passage omitted]

Participating in the procession were Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi, leaders of the patriotic parties, worker and student organization representatives, and Palestinian figures, as well as officials from the USSR, Cuban, Hungarian, GDR, and PDRY Embassies. [passage omitted]

Speaking at a memorial service for Dr Hamdan, George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, posed the following question: Why do the Lebanese Communist Party and people like Hasan Hamdan become targets for such attacks? Our party, he answered, is under fire because it has adopted a national democratic plan and believes in organizing a national resistance against occupation. [passage omitted] Our party, Hawi continued, is under attack because it believes that liberation should go hand in hand with a plan for democratic reform and for the abolition of political sectarianism. In addition, our party believes that Lebanon should stand for the Arab cause and international solidarity.

Hawi said further: Our opposition to the establishment of a Christian republic is matched only by our rejection of any notions of an Islamic republic. In its true sense, Islam would neither tolerate the forces of darkness and reaction nor stand for the suppression of freedoms. True Islam does not justify destruction or condone the kidnapping of foreigners and diplomats as a means of striking deals.

In conclusion, George Hawi commented on the situation in the south, stating: We support the resistance, but we are opposed to the relapse into chaos and to the shelling of Israeli settlements. Firing on Israeli settlements only gives pretexts to an enemy who moves at the slightest hint of provocation.

Today's funeral was accompanied by a general strike at private and public businesses alike.

Efforts Under Way To Reconcile PSP, Amal

NC211648 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Former Minister Dr Sami Yunis met today with Dr Muhammad Baydun, head of the Council of the South, to discuss the security situation and Israel's acts of terrorism in southern Lebanon. Commenting on the meeting, Dr Yunis said the talks revolved around the general state of affairs, as well as how to eliminate all problems between the PSP and the Amal Movement and restore unity to those sons of Lebanon who are following the same path. He stated: We are currently visiting nationalist

officials to restore unity among them. We also discussed the current situation in the western Al-Biqa', with emphasis on Hasbayya and Rashayya.

Robert Franjiyah Leaves for Damascus 21 May
NC210850 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Robert Franjiyah, commander in chief of the Al-Maradah Forces [militia of former President Sulayman Franjiyah] left Zgharta for Damascus this morning in response to an official invitation to meet with a number of Syrian officials. Franjiyah will convey his father's views to Syrian officials on the continuing talks in Damascus.

Damascus Said To Support Cairo Accord Abrogation

JN220824 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0755 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 May (WAM) — Today's edition of the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* cited Arab diplomatic sources in London as saying that Syria informed Husayn al-Husayni, speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies, of its absolute support for the cancellation of the Cairo agreement. This took place during Al-Husayni's trip to Damascus last week.

The sources also said that Syria told Lebanese figures visiting Damascus after Prime Minister Karami's resignation that it prefers his resignation at this particular stage. This will allow him to avoid the embarrassment resulting from the cancellation of this accord, which he stood by until the last second. The sources added that the Cairo accord's cancellation is a Syrian signal for the return to Lebanon of Raymond Iddih, a Lebanese deputy who has been living in Paris for years, so he can resume his political activity. This is also a Syrian reply to the results of the PNC meetings in Algiers.

Vice President Rif'at al-Asad To Return

JN210957 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 21 May 87 pp 1, 35

[Text] Damascus — *Akhbar al-Usbu'* has learned that Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad, who has been living in Paris for years and is publishing an Arabic magazine there called *Al-Fursan*, will finally return to Damascus — perhaps in the next 2 weeks — after the removal of the reasons that led him to leave Damascus.

AL-BA'TH Cited on Reagan Peace Conference Views

JN200707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 20 May 87

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: The U.S. Administration has continued its challenge to the world public, particularly to the masses of our Arab nation. At a time when there is world unanimity on the need to end the continuing state of tension in the Middle East through a just, peaceful settlement that restores all legitimate Arab rights, President Reagan reiterates that any international conference on the Middle East must lead to immediate, direct negotiations, and that this international conference should not interfere in these negotiations. In a statement to Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* yesterday, Reagan added that he believes his 1 September 1982 initiative is still good — an initiative which rejects the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and insists on autonomy rule. This initiative seeks to entrench the Zionist occupation of the Arab territory and consequently impose the Zionist hegemony on the region.

The paper adds: In fact, if the U.S. Administration had a desire to be fair to the Arabs and to establish a just and lasting peace, it would have at least announced frankly, just like other states, that the Arab-Zionist conflict should be settled in accordance with all the UN resolutions on this matter — from the establishment of the Zionist entity until now. However, the true situation is just the opposite. The U.S. Administration has not only refused to recognize Arab rights, but has also supplied the Zionist enemy with all means of force to continue its aggressive, expansionist policy at the expense of the Arabs. The U.S. Administration is indifferent to world public opinion and even to the U.S. people's interests. The United States has great interests in our Arab homeland. At this point, we should stress a very important fact: The U.S. Administration will be greatly mistaken if it believes the current Arab situation on which it is betting will continue as it is forever.

U.S. Seeks To 'Consolidate' Ties With Iraq

JN211714 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Washington — Reports received from Washington affirm that the Reagan administration seeks to entrench and consolidate its contacts with the Iraqi regime. In a report today, AFP said that since the Iraqi attack on the U.S. frigate *Stark* last Sunday, U.S. officials were very anxious to point out this incident was not intentional. President Ronald Reagan also showed great reserve toward the Iraqi regime. In fact, he considered Iran the real cause of the incident.

Some diplomats say Washington's moderation toward the Iraqi regime is also part of its efforts to consolidate good relations with Baghdad. Press reports note that Washington continues to supply the Iraqi regime with intelligence on the conflict with Iran.

Meanwhile, the U.S. move toward the Iraqi regime has begun to arouse the resentment of certain U.S. congressmen. (?Tom Lantos), a Republican representative from California, stated: We are about to cross the red line in the Iran-Iraq war and become a party to the dispute.

AL-BA'TH Cited on U.S.-Israeli Negev Maneuvers

JN220645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 May 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding the objectives of the joint U.S.-Israeli maneuvers which began in the Negev yesterday following the arrival of vessels from the U.S. 6th Fleet off occupied Palestine, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: Part of the ongoing maneuvers in the Negev, as disclosed by some Western reporters, have been devoted to tactics to pounce on the Suez Canal and cross to its western side. This confirms the wild intentions of the Zionist scheme, especially since Sinai lies in the hands of U.S. allies and the Egyptian Army has become dependent on so-called modern U.S. expertise.

Given that the current maneuvers in the Negev are the beginning of the U.S. "Bright Star" exercises, which will be carried out on Egyptian soil in August, it is clear that the Egyptian regime's role involves plotting not only against the Arab nation, but against Egyptian territory and its proud Arab people. Given that Israel was granted, by an official U.S. decision, the same powers

and privileges as a NATO member, this means the U.S. naval and ground deployment in the Arab homeland's regions and seas is, of necessity, the deployment of Israeli forces. We have not forgotten that more than 7 years ago Israel offered assistance to the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces on the pretext of maintaining the flow of Gulf oil to the West.

In view of all this, a form of America's deception of the Arabs, it is evident Washington will not support an Arab peace, even a partial one. Likewise, Israel will not favor peace until the Arabs can impose their will. This makes today's U.S.-Israeli moves part of the preparations for hostility that are viewed by the aggressors as a way of destroying Arab power in its entirety and imposing both Zionist dreams and U.S. hegemony on throughout the Arab world.

Saddam Husayn's War 'Destroying' Iraqi Economy
PM220915 Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic
15 May 87 p 2

[Sayyah al-Sukhni "Political Analysis" column: "Whither Iraq?"]

[Text] The Iraqi regime is currently beset by a stifling economic crisis that has begun to cast dark shadows on many aspects of life in the fraternal country. Reports from Baghdad indicate that this year's foreign debts and military expenditure have exceeded $50 billion and that the regime needs an additional $15 billion or more in order to pay parts of debts that have far exceeded the expected income from oil revenues. Moreover, Iraq is finding it increasingly difficult to finance its commercial needs, even in the short term, after the state-owned Al-Rafidayn Bank suspended repayment of bank loans in March last year.

As the destructive war against the Iranian revolution, now in its 7th year, drags on, it appears that the Iraqi regime's position is likely to become more confused and chaotic. This will automatically reflect on the living standards of the masses, who are suffering the greatest hardships under the repression and terror exercised against them by the regime's henchmen. What has made matters even worse is that Saddam has imposed further arbitrary and fascist measures. He has abolished the labor law and dissolved the trade unions and professional associations. He has also liquidated more than five government bodies responsible for trade and transferred their responsibilities to the Ministry of Trade, with the aim of utilizing the surplus manpower created on the warfronts.

As part of his continued process of destroying Iraq's economy, Saddam has personally taken over the planning of the broad outlines of national oil policy. He is seeking to utilize and devote all of Iraq's oil revenues to serve his mad war. For this reason he has refused to commit himself to the oil production quota set by OPEC, and is doing his best to raise output above the present level of 2 million barrels per day in order to create additional resources for his war machine — not forgetting that Saddam has ordered the transfer of 90 percent of oil revenues into a war fund to cover war expenses and recover whatever possible of the cost of the weapons he is throwing into this war.

The picture looks even uglier if we realize that — according to recent statistics — the mad war's losses are estimated at 1 million dead and wounded in addition to over $400 billion in material and economic losses suffered by the two combatants. Had these resources been thrown into the Arabs' principal battle against the Zionist enemy, then many of the existing concepts and equations in the area would be different, and the Arabs would have become a major regional power to be reckoned with on all political, military, and economic levels.

Furthermore, if the $400 billion which Saddam has squandered to serve the plans of hostility had been used to finance Arab development, the Arabs would be an unparalleled world economic power — since this sum exceeds the total indebtedness of the Third World. Moreover, this sum is more than four times the amount the United States allocated to put a man on the moon.

In light of these facts, what Saddam has done to Iraq and its economy, and the afflictions and disasters he has visited upon the Iraqi people make him one of history's biggest criminals and puts him alongside Nero, Hulegu, and Hitler. The curse of generations will follow him forever — every time his crimes that have destroyed Iraq are mentioned.

Kimche Given Subpoena by U.S. Special Prosecutor

Possible 'Complications' Cited

TA211530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Americans are demanding that former Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche be interrogated on his role in the Iran arms affair. The special prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, has subpoenaed Mr Kimche, who is now in New York.

Our Washington correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that David Kimche can now appeal against the writ, but if he leaves the United States without settling the matter, he will be considered an escaped criminal. Our correspondent also notes that feverish contacts have been held over the past few hours among the Israeli ambassador in Washington, the special office investigating the affair, and the U.S. State Department.

Israeli Embassy sources have explained that if no immediate solution is found to the problem, it will cause complications in relations between Israel and the United States, particularly the chances of Israel cooperating in the matter.

Kimche Told Not To Testify

TA221023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 22 May 87

[Excerpt] Former Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche is scheduled to appear today before a U.S. grand jury in Washington over Israel's part in the Iran arms scandal. Kimche, who was subpoenaed by Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh, has been instructed by the Foreign Ministry not to give evidence. He will be accompanied in court by the lawyer representing Israel's interests in the hearings. [passage omitted]

Peres: Affair 'Unacceptable'

TA220955 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0930 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reacted a short while ago to claims made against him and the idea of an international conference following the murder of the boy Rami Haba in Elon More:

[Begin Peres recording] This is undoubtedly a serious incident. However, more than 20 children have been murdered in Ma'alot to my great sorrow, and with no relation to an international conference. Children were murdered in front of their parents in Nahariyya, and that had nothing to do with the international conference. I want to tell you something else: Suppose one of the murderers is found and he says he killed the boy because of the settlements. Should we conclude that the settlements must be stopped? And if he says he did it because of the international conference, does that mean we should stop working for peace? [end recording]

Appearing before the Israeli Forum in Qiryat 'Anavim, Mr Peres also reacted to the subpoena of David Kimche in the United States:

[Begin Peres recording] I think this is an unacceptable situation. The United States has asked for our cooperation. Mr Kimche acted in the government's name and with its knowledge, and there is no reason to interrogate him personally. I think this deviates from the norm and from the minimal cooperation called for in such cases. [end recording]

Our correspondent 'Oz Shelah brought us this excerpt of Mr Peres' remarks made a short time ago.

Subpoena Sparks 'Anger'

TA211649 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Israelis in Washington are working to reverse the decision of the special prosecutor in the Iranian arms scandal to summon the former director general of the Foreign Ministry, David Kimche, to testify on his part in the affair. This has been reported by our Washington correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer.

Mr Kimche was summoned to appear and testify tomorrow and for the moment, Special Prosecutor Lawrence Walsh refuses to give up. Our political correspondent, 'Oded Ben-'ami, notes that sources in Jerusalem have expressed their anger at the decision to subpoena Kimche. Political sources have said negotiations were held with Mr Walsh over the testimony of the Israelis involved, but that no agreement along the lines of that achieved with the Senate committees was reached. The investigator expressed his desire to question the four Israelis personally, but the Israeli Government refused.

Cabinet Secretary Reacts

TA220603 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 22 May 87

[Telephone interview with Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein by David Grossman and political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live]

[Text] [Grossman] Good morning, Mr Rubinstein.

[Rubinstein] Good morning.

[Grossman] You head the committee for coordination with the United States on the Pollard affair and the arms deals. You had an understanding with the congressional committees, but there was apparently no such agreement with the special prosecutor investigating the scandal. Now David Kimche is in a ridiculous and embarrassing position. Did you really understand the Americans completely?

[Rubinstein] First, before I discuss the issue I want to offer my condolences to the Haba family [whose son was murdered in Elon More]. As for your question, I would prefer not to use words like ridiculous...

[Grossman, interrupting] It is in any case hardly a dignified position.

[Rubinstein] We did not want it to come about, and I do not think that those who brought it about wanted it either. We were fully aware of the status of our negotiations with the special prosecutor. I do not want to speak in such terms as a rift with the United States; we obviously do not want that. Let me emphasize that this was a joint operation by the two governments and must be seen in its proper perspective. When the story broke, the U.S. Government asked for our cooperation in clarifying what took place. We gladly agreed to this of our own volition, and we reached a dignified understanding with the two congressional committees. From the very start, the administration, Congress, and the prosecutor have known that we are working on a government-to-government basis.

[Grossman] Have you taken account of the fact that there is a division of power in the United States and that the State Department will not intervene on Kimche's behalf, as the judiciary there is completely independent and can really cause us problems?

[Rubinstein] We considered that. All our actions are carefully considered. The special prosecutor, contrary to what was reported earlier by the Voice of Israel, did see the financial report we prepared...

[Ben-'Ami, interrupting] Mr Rubinstein, we said it was not sent to him. He saw it, because the Israel Embassy has it.

[Rubinstein] He saw it, on our advice, informally at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Now he is insisting on subpoenaing a government employee who acted correctly in matters in which the two countries were jointly involved. That is not acceptable under any circumstances in international relations. It is tantamount to subpoenaing the country itself. We oppose this, and are using every diplomatic and legal means at our disposal.

[Ben-'Ami] Mr Rubinstein, I want to clarify something: If Mr Kimche acted properly as an Israeli envoy in a joint operation involving the two countries, let him testify and tell his story, say what he did and what his part was. He has nothing to fear.

[Rubinstein] He certainly has nothing to fear as far as his story is concerned...

[Ben-'Ami, interrupting] We have even heard that Mr Kimche said he wants to testify.

[Rubinstein] Look, 'Oded, he acted properly. I do not know if he said that. The point is that only the State of Israel can decide how it will cooperate where its classified information is involved. We prepared a report, we agreed to provide clarifications, we agreed to answer questions, and to have certain documents reviewed. Israel, however, must determine how all this will be done, and not under any pressure. It is inconceivable that we would summon the director general of the U.S. State Department to testify about things he did in the line of duty. By the same token, it is unthinkable for Mr Kimche to be forced to testify about things he did in the line of duty. The Israeli and U.S. Governments, as well as every American official, must realize this. We respect all American officials. However, we will insist on preserving our interests and the principle of voluntary cooperation. To the best of my knowledge, there are no differences of opinion within the Israeli establishment on this.

[Grossman] Mr Rubinstein, have you been in touch with Mr Kimche in the last 24 hours?

[Rubinstein] I certainly have been.

[Grossman] Did you tell him how he should act?

[Rubinstein] We were in touch directly and also through the embassy in Washington, which is acting on this issue. He is coordinating his moves with us. Both Mr Kimche and the State of Israel are represented by an attorney. To Prosecutor Walsh we can only say: If you aim too high you can lose everything. I cannot say anything more about our proposals for cooperation; the prosecutor is quite familiar with them. They are extensive. However, the prerogative is ours and there can be no coercion here; we must insist on this. This is our duty as a state, and it has absolutely nothing to do with the contents of the story, which will be revealed in court or somewhere else. Mr Kimche acted in the line of duty and is not accused of anything. He was called to testify. However, even testimony on this affair is unacceptable in international relations. One uses diplomacy and other forms of contact, not judicial coercion. I am not aware that this kind of thing exists anywhere else, and we do not intend to see it as acceptable in this case.

Shamir Urges Full Settlement of 'Eretz Yisra'el'

TA211907 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said the murderers and those sending them out must know that their crimes, however abhorrent, will not move the Israeli nation from its territory. One of the results of the murder in Elon More is an increase in Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria, the prime minister said. Mr Shamir was speaking at the Rotary conference in Tel Aviv. This evening our correspondent Dan Ravid spoke with him.

[Begin recording][Shamir] And again, this time, a peak of cruelty and loss. We are coping. Those murderers know they will not succeed in obtaining their objectives. They will not force us from our path, they will not stop the Israeli people from continuing with its settlement project throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

[Ravid] Mr Shamir, are there any political [politi'ot o medini'ot] or security conclusions that should be drawn from what has happened?

[Shamir] That murder confirms what we have known all these years: We must defend our security, and, with all our desire for peace, we must make certain that we are stronger, more determined, more numerous, throughout Eretz Yisra'el.

[Ravid] Mr Shamir, following the previous murder, there were riots in Qalqilyah. Are these phenomena an essential side effect, in your opinion?

[Shamir] No, no. That is not the answer. The poet has already said it, what he said about revenge for a little child: Revenge should not now be the trend — attention — not revenge, but increasing settlements. Increasing our presence. Filling the settlements. Limiting the distance between one settlement and another. Decreasing the Jewish wilderness. Everywhere. In order to make it difficult for the murderers; to capture them. The security forces will reach them. I have no doubt about that, but that is not enough. These cruel and evil acts must be prevented. [end recording]

Spokesman Denies IDF Entered Shi'ite Village
TA220931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] In response to a question, the IDF spokesman has denied reports than an IDF force entered the Shi'ite village of Arnun on the border of the security zone. Our correspondent, Shulamit Shmerling, reports that the IDF spokesman emphasized that, consequently, it goes without saying that the IDF has not ordered the villagers to leave the place, as was reported by foreign news agencies in Beirut and Sidon. The foreign correspondents quoted the village mukhtar as saying that an armored IDF force entered Arnun and ordered its 3,000 inhabitants to evacuate the town within 72 hours. To repeat, this report was denied. The village of Arnun is near the area where several bombs have been planted over the past 2 weeks, injuring IDF and South Lebanese Army soldiers.

Netanyahu Meets PRC Envoy on Lebanon 'Blockade'
TA220830 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 22 May 87 p 2

[Report from New York by Avi Gan'or]

[Text] Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Binyamin Netanyahu, met last night with the PRC's UN ambassador, Li Luye, who is currently serving as president of the Security Council. The meeting was held at the Chinese envoy's request to discuss Lebanon's complaint that Israel had imposed a naval blockade on its coasts. Netanyahu explained to his counterpart that Israel is not preventing civilian supplies from reaching Lebanon, but is trying to block the transfer of weapons there.

'Understanding' Reached With ROK on Trade Office
TA221005 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 22 May 87 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent and agencies]

[Text] Foreign Ministry sources yesterday reiterated that an "understanding" was reached between the South Korean government and Foreign Ministry Director-General Avraham Tamir in Seoul last week regarding the opening of an Israeli trade office in the South Korean capital.

The sources were reacting to reports from Seoul yesterday denying that South Korea and Israel had agreed.

The sources said that "no written agreement" was concluded, but that Tamir had cabled Jerusalem that he had reached an "understanding" to this effect with his hosts.

"We never agreed to setting up a government-level trade office of Israel in Seoul," said a senior South Korean Foreign Ministry official in Seoul, conceding that the matter had been raised during Tamir's visit.

Communique Marks Panamanian President's Visit
PA212220 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 21 May 87 p 13

[By Jose Lopez Palma, special correspondent for ERSA (Renovacion Publishing Company, Inc.)]

[Text] Jerusalem, 20 May — The Government of the State of Israel and the president of the Republic of Panama, Eric Arturo Delvalle, who is visiting this country, yesterday issued a joint communique in which Israel voices its appreciation for the important role Panama plays in the efforts being made by the Contadora Group, which is searching for a negotiated and peaceful solution to the crisis affecting Central America. President Delvalle is accompanied by Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia, Commerce and Industries Minister Jose Bernardo Cardenas, and legislator Tomas Altamarino Duque.

The joint communique points out that President Delvalle met with Israeli President Hayim Herzog, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and that it was evident during these talks that the two countries have excellent relations. Furthermore, there is a mutual desire to broaden these relations at all levels as much as possible, particularly in the agricultural, cultural, scientific, and technological fields. Both parties voiced their willingness to adopt all actions necessary to increase the economic relations and trade between the two countries. They discussed the initiatives that Israel is adopting to achieve peace in the Middle East, as well as the problems affecting Panama and the Latin American countries.

The communique also mentions that the Panamanian president met with a delegation of mothers and relatives of "refuseniks," or Jews living in the USSR that the Soviet Government has not allowed to leave. President Delvalle attentively listened to them and promised to give them his understanding and support, according to the communique.

The Panamanian president voiced his hopes that Israel will manage to consolidate a process of dialogue that will lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. He expressed his appreciation for the hospitality given to him and his wife, Mariela Diaz de Delvalle, and the official retinue that accompanied him to Israel, and he invited Israeli President Hayim Herzog to visit Panama.

During the 4th day of President Delvalle's tour through Israel, he had the honor of dedicating on Wednesday morning the Omar Torrijos Forest before a large crowd of Panamanian Jews who gathered very early near the town of Tarum to view the unveiling of the marble plaque that says the forest was dedicated to honor

Brigadier General Omar Torrijos Herrera, leader of the Panamanian people.

The Omar Torrijos Forest has 12,000 pine trees and was cultivated by the "Karen Kayemeth Leisrael" Foundation, whose director for Latin America, Mordehai Dayanab, said that it was a privilege to have Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle present at the dedication of the forest that honors forever the memory of one of the great friends of the Jewish people and one of the rulers of the Americas that we love so much.

Later, he said: Mr President, during your visit to Israel you have heard many times about the unchanging friendship between our two peoples. We are very grateful to Panama, to that Central American nation that is today a symbol of peace and progress in a region that is in a state of upheaval as a result of hatred, war, and misunderstanding. We are grateful to Panama for two [number as published] things: For having opened its doors to a small but dynamic, constructive, and marvelous Jewish community that has done much for the progress of Panama, the immortality of Judaism, and the State of Israel.

When he spoke, President Delvalle mentioned, among other things, that Omar Torrijos once said, when he saw Israeli youths in war areas, that the man of the future should be standing next to a tractor, with his arms filled with the produce of the land, and not be a heroic fighter in the mountains holding up a rifle.

The Panamanian president added that he hoped to leave with them the wishes of the Panamanians that the future Israel would be as Omar thought of it: a people peacefully engaged in fruitful work in an atmosphere of peace.

At the conclusion of his speech, Delvalle said: "In honoring the memory of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, you are not only honoring a person who lives in the memories of Panamanians, but a man that cherished forever a special love for this land and a sincere admiration for its people."

At the end of his visit to the State of Israel, President Eric Arturo Delvalle, with his retinue, will be leaving today for Rome, where he will be decorated with the Military Order of Malta. Tomorrow he will be received by Pope John Paul II during a special ceremony at the Vatican.

Alignment Ministers Agree To Remain in Government

TA211133 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 21 May 87 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] "We have no choice; there is no chance at the moment of bringing down the government. We are remaining in the government for the time being." This is the position the Alignment ministers decided on following the assessment of the three-man team that examined the possibility of holding early elections.

The Alignment ministers met last night at Shim'on Peres' residence to discuss the political move on the issue of the international conference. Most of the ministers, including Peres and Rabin, were of the opinion that the subject should continue to be promoted, together with a political effort to achieve a Knesset majority in favor of early elections. Hayim Ramon's suggestion not to wait until a majority is achieved and to leave the government immediately came up against very strong opposition.

Meanwhile, sources close to Yitzhaq Shamir confirmed that the prime minister has explicit commitments from the religious parties, TAMI [Traditional Movement, Israel], Ometz, and Zaydan 'Atshah of their support for a narrow-based Likud government if the Alignment withdraws from the unity government. Shamir hinted yesterday that he had a majority that would enable a narrow-based government to be set up, but announced that he intends to do everything possible to maintain the continued existence of the unity government.

MK's File Complaints Against Shamir Aide

TA211418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] A number of Labor Knesset members have made formal complaints to the attorney general and to the civil service commissioner over the behavior of the head of the Prime Minister's Office, Yosef Ben-Aharon. The Alignment members say Ben-Aharon made available secret details of agreements between Foreign Minister Peres and Jordan's King Husayn. They say that Ben-Aharon revealed these details to journalists and also told them of meetings among Peres, Husayn, and Defense Minister Rabin. They also want the authorities to investigate reports that Ben-Aharon showed journalists in New York a top secret document.

Decisionmaking Process on Lavi Said 'Deficient'

TA211130 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 May 87 p A1

[Report by Shraga Meckel]

[Text] The ministers who yesterday began discussing the fate of the Lavi project were presented with some extremely grave information on the way in which decisions on the project were made.

This information, from sources well-versed in the entire matter, revealed a long list of deficiencies to the ministers concerning the way in which decisions on the project's implementation were made from 1980 to 1985. At that point, it became apparent after the fact that building the Lavi was between $2 and $2.5 billion more expensive than purchasing American F-16's. Only in 1985, 5 years after the project was launched, were decisionmakers given the news that the cost of the Lavi had in fact already reached double the original estimate.

These shortcomings, which are causing a stir among the ministers, include the fact that financial examinations into the profitability of developing and manufacturing the Lavi and its engine were not conducted; that the defense establishment's reporting to decisionmakers was deficient; that decisions were reached on the basis of one-sided information; and that the Treasury was not brought into the profitability examinations or into the decisionmaking process.

OAU Subcommittee on Chad-Libya Conflict Meets

AB200918 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 19 May 87

[Text] The OAU subcommittee on the Chad-Libya border conflict began meeting yesterday evening in Libreville, the capital of Gabon, without any Libyans present. Chad is represented at the meeting by its ambassador to France, Ahmad Allam-Mi. The experts are expected to submit their findings to the OAU ad hoc committee meeting that will take place in Addis Ababa at the same time as the next OAU summit. It should be noted that the subcommittee has six members, including four jurists from Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, and Mozambique, and two cartographers from Nigeria and Senegal. The subcommittee is charged with studying all the geographical and legal aspects of the border dispute between Libya and Chad regarding sovereignty over the Aozou Strip.

Chad Official on Libyan Absence

AB212100 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The judicial and cartographic experts of the OAU ad hoc subcommittee on the Chad-Libya conflict will meet again in a month's time in Libreville. The decision to meet again was made yesterday evening in the Gabonese capital following the deliberations of the group of experts on the Aozou Strip, which was set up in late April by the OAU ad hoc committee on the dispute between Chad and Libya.

As in April, Libya did not participate in the working sessions of the subcommittee. For its part, Chad was represented by Dr (Michel Fourge), permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. In response to questions from correspondent Pierre Brice Ngoumba, Mr (Fourge) discussed Libya's absence.

[Begin recording] [(Fourge)] Of course, if Libya is not here, it is because Libya has no case to present on this problem, which it forced on us. This is because since 1977, when the ad hoc committee was created, and despite the resolution requiring the frank and loyal collaboration of (?the parties concerned), Libya has never made any contribution at all. The Chadian Government of the time — not the government led today by Comrade President Hissein Habre but the Malloum government — made its contribution to solving the problem. And we, in turn, are determined to help the OAU resolve it.

But if Libya does not come, then obviously it has no solutions to propose except the use of force. After all, if we have to go to court, hiftLibya cannot produce a piece of paper showing that this part of Chad belongs to Tripoli.

[Ngoumba] Mr Permanent Secretary, there is one fact, which is that Libya has not shown up. However, a technical meeting of a subcommittee including both jurists and cartographers is taking place. Given Libya's absence, do you think this meeting has any chance of success?

[(Fourge)] I do not believe so, for if such a meeting is to succeed — and we are talking about a peaceful solution — both countries involved must be willing. The OAU, the United Nations, and the entire world can do absolutely nothing to bring about a peaceful solution as long as one of the two parties does not want it. Libya does not want a peaceful solution. If Libya were so inclined, it would not have been using these colossal resources to attack Chad since 1967. Just imagine that it [words indistinct] $1 billion for the single battle of Ouadi Doum! And this has been going on since 1973. Were we to add up the total cost, it would come to several million dollars. [as heard]

Therefore, since Libya is unwilling, despite the goodwill of the OAU and the ad hoc committee, and despite the Chadian Government's readiness to settle this problem peacefully, our efforts are bound to be a failure, simply because Libya does not want a peaceful solution. [end recording]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Converses With YAR President

LD211923 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1540 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Tripoli, 21 May (JANA) — Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, has had a telephone conversation with the brother leader of the revolution.

SUDAN

IMF Committee Prepares Final Proposals, Departs

JN211116 Khartoum SUNA in English 1024 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Khartoum May 21 (SUNA) — The technical committee of the International Monetary Fund, IMF, left the country yesterday after the postponement of the scheduled negotiations between the committee and the concerned authorities for two weeks, the daily *Al-Ayyam* reported in its today issue.

The committee prepared a final proposals regarding the economic problem in Sudan and will present these proposals to the fund's administration in Washington, the paper added.

Talks between the Sudan and the fund was scheduled to be held current week but was postpond because of the relief of ministers.

Solution Proposed To Debtor Banks Syndicate

JN220719 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Khartoum May 21 (SUNA) — The Sudan has proposed a solution to the meetings of the Debtor Banks Syndicate held lately in London to radically settle its debts to those banks which amount to about 1.6 million U.S. dollar.

The proposal stipulates that the banks which are willing to settle their debts with a high discount percentage to be fixed later on and reschedules the debts of those banks which disagree to sell their debts. [sentence as received]

The Sudan views that buying of debts should be carried out in stages, while the debtor banks see that the Sudan has to seek enough Arab support to finance buying of debts from the banks willing to sell their debts in one package and to reschedule other valid debts.

The five-bank steering committee, representing 100 banks has asked for more details on Sudan's economic situation, and particularly balance of payment, to be discussed in the next meeting in London during the first week of next June.

The meetings have also discussed rescheduling of 400 million dollars out of the country's debts totalling 1.6 billion, as new debts that deserved to be paid during the period from January 1980 to December 1985 which the Sudan has not yet paid.

The other 1.2 billion dollars constitute the due debts during that period from 1973 to 1979 which were rescheduled according to rescheduling agreement signed between the Sudan and the debtor banks in 1981 and amended 1985, especially the rate of profit.

A number of these banks have sold about 60 million dollars of its due debts to other banks, a move that only changes debts property, but not its volumes.

WESTERN SAHARA

'Successful' Attack Forces Moroccan Retreat

LD211856 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] A successful Saharan attack took place 5 days ago in (Glieb Sayer Blal), according to a Saharan communique. The attack is reported to have lasted for 1 hour 15 minutes. The fierce fighting forced the Moroccans to retreat, leaving many dead behind.

KENYA

Official Denies Closure of Ugandan Border

EA211358 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 May 87 p 1

[Unattributed report:"DC Denies Border Closure"]

[Text] The Busia District commissioner [DC], Mr Simon Chacha, yesterday categorically denied agency reports that Kenya had closed its border with Uganda. The reports, quoting Radio Uganda, had quoted a Ugandan Government spokesman as having said that Kenya had closed its border with Uganda. The reports also said Kenya immigration officials at the Busia and Malaba border posts had denied the allegation.

Mr Chacha told the "*Nation*" by telephone last night: "The border is open. We are only restricting entry to those without valid entry papers to Kenya." Mr Chacha said some people from Uganda had wanted to enter Kenya without following the right channels. "These people want to enter Kenya without passing through the border posts and, like anywhere else, we have to turn them back. Even if you go to London, you have to carry valid travel documents," the DC said.

The agency report quoting the radio broadcast based on a statement from the office of the prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka said: "The Uganda Government has announced that it has received information that Kenya authorities have unilaterally closed the Kenya-Uganda border." But the agency also quoted officials at Busia and Malaba as saying the border posts were open. "There is movement as usual. More cars crossed from Uganda to Kenya today than I can count," the immigration [words illegible].

Minister Denies Blocking Goods

EA212014 Nairobi Television Service in Swahili 1630 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Kenya has denied allegations that it is deliberately holding up Ugandan goods at the port of Kisumu on Lake Victoria. There are 2,270 metric tons of Ugandan goods at Kisumu on Lake Victoria.

The denial was issued by Mr Arthur Magugu, minister of transport and communications, after touring Kismumu. The minister and his delegation witnessed the loading of Ugandan goods. Among the people who accompanied the minister were Mr Wambura, his permanent secretary, Mr Amos Bore, Nyanza provincial commissioner, Mr Himano, managing director of the railroad corporation, and other officers. The minister said that there were 80 Ugandan and 35 Kenyan railroad cars waiting to carry goods brought by the ship *Uhuru*, which is currently held up at Jinja, Uganda, for lack of goods.

The minister said that there were some people who want to spoil the good relations between Uganda and Kenya. He asked the Ugandan Government to load the ship with goods for Kenya. He said it was not good in terms of trade for the ship *Uhuru* to travel from Jinja to Kisumu unloaded. Mr Magugu said that telecommunication links between Kenya and Uganda were good.

Mr Magugu expressed his regret that the Ugandan Government was charging foreign trucks that pass through Uganda $300, and he said this measure would not help the desire for cooperation in the region. The minister said that Kenya would continue to promote unrestricted trade between itself and Uganda. He said the situation in Jinja had led to congestion of goods, amountingto 6,000 metric tons, at Kisumu.

Foreign Minister Comments

EA212138 Nairobi Television Service in English 1800 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] [Announcer] Kenya has refuted Ugandan claims that it has closed its borders with Uganda. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, told a press conference this evening that Uganda has imposed severe conditions on Kenyan traders in Uganda. He therefore announced a few conditions which Kenya wants fulfilled by those Ugandans wanting to come to Kenya.

[Begin Mwangale recording] [Video shows Mwangale seated at head of long table, addressing journalists. Justus Ole Tipis, minister of state in president's office in charge of internal security, is seated on his left] First, we are simply asking for a valid passport. We are two sovereign states. The Ugandans are welcome to Kenya but they should come with a valid passport showing that they are Ugandans.

Number two: that they should have valid vaccination certificates.

Three: that they should have evidence of financial support for the duration of their stay in Kenya. We have not said how much. We simply say have enough money to come and stay in Kenya. This is exactly what they have done in Uganda. But in the case of Uganda they have said first you arrive 150 dollars, then you have got to have spent 30 dollars every day while you stay there. [sentence as heard] All we are saying is that you have got to show that you have got enough money to stay in our country.

These are the requirements that most foreigners meet anyway when they come to Kenya. Therefore, Kenya views with great concern the slanderous statements that Uganda has been making against our country despite our genuine hand extended to them for cooperation.

Let me also assure you that, despite the deteriorating trend in our relations, Kenya still maintains an open door ready for discussions and the sooner this occurs the better it is for the relations of our two countries and this region. [end recording]

CAMEROON

Paris Paper Interviews President Biya

PM211100 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 May 87 p 5

[Interview with President Paul Biya by Jean de la Gueriviere in Yaounde — date not given]

[Excerpt] Yaounde — The presidential palace, which overlooks the capital, is one of the modern buildings that sprang up during the economic boom, and to which the Cameroonians tried to give an African flavor, with varying degrees of success. Mr Biya inherited this huge concrete structure from his predecessor, and on entering it the visitor feels oppressed. There is a striking contrast between this architecture and the occupant, whose tendency to bluff is certainly not a fault. The Cameroonian head of state, who is straightforward and affable, bluntly described his country's problems and bilateral relations on the eve of his visit to France.

Like [Senegalese President] Abdou Diouf, the Elysee's guest is one of the presidents of French-speaking Africa installed by two of the great figures of independence who planned their succession: Mr Ahidjo and Mr Senghor. In the case of Cameroon, even more than Senegal, this worthy initiative ended acrimoniously, and that has had a detrimental effect on the country's recent history and its relations with France, to which the former president, who was dissatisfied with his heir, withdrew.

It was in 1982 that Mr Ahidjo, a "northerner" and a Muslim, installed Mr Biya, a "southerner" and a Catholic, in power. It quickly became apparent that he was trying to take back with one hand what he had given with the other, and the second president of the republic only fully established his authority after the failure of a mutiny in 1984.

"Very soon after stepping down, Mr Ahidjo regretted his action," Mr Biya told us. "He hung onto the party and I was forced to oppose him. Of course there are sociological explanations for his attitude and that of his partners. In Africa, a chief was chief for life. The notion of handing over power, which is inherent in democracy, does not yet exist. Unfortunately, his campaign against me met with support in some circles abroad. In 1983 there was clear French support for Mr Ahidjo. This is not so true now. The French leaders have assured me that they would not allow him to abuse their hospitality, and I must admit that we have had no reason to complain for some time."

Is Mr Biya prepared to take initiatives to end a personal conflict which damages his country's image?

[Biya] "This is a problem between Mr Ahidjo and the Cameroonian people. During the events of April 1984, he sided with the insurgents. If he wishes to return, he must make a gesture."

Mr Biya's bitterness against Mr Ahidjo's French friends was matched for a long time by Paris' suspicions about a man who seemed to want to distance himself from the former tutelary power. The Cameroonian president made an official visit to Paris in 1983 and again in 1985, but he also made highly significant visits to Britain and the FRG. "Unlike other African countries, Cameroon had three colonizers. That left different legacies and even different cultures. I had to show an interest in those countries," Mr Biya argued.

"People have questioned my intentions because I do not attend the Franco-African summits," he continued. "My predecessor did not attend them either. We find it difficult to see what political use such meetings have. Above all, I have to take into account the history of a country which, after the German protectorate, experienced French rule over the majority of its territory and British rule in the remaining areas. The suspicions of English-speaking Cameroon have certainly not vanished. You know how sensitive minorities are! When I replaced the title 'United Republic of Cameroon' with 'Republic of Cameroon' I encountered terrible problems. Just as I avoid the French-speaking summits, I stay away from English-speaking meetings with a linguistic side to them. Perhaps we should consider these questions and find new answers. Before changing my attitude, I will have to launch a public information campaign. However, I have more urgent problems, particularly economic problems."

Need for Financial Aid [subhead]

Cameroon, which is self-sufficient in food and a major producer of coffee, cocoa, and tobacco, and which was France's main commercial partner in black Africa in 1986, has been badly affected by a 60 percent drop in its oil revenue between 1985 and 1986. "All our exports have fallen at the same time," Mr Biya said. "We are hoping for an increase in French state aid through loans by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation and through backing for our Treasury. The French banks which have close links with their former subsidiaries must also allow them to provide credit more easily. I am hoping for a French initiative to stabilize the prices of raw materials and for international aid. In the long term, it is in the Western countries' interests for the African market to provide them with outlets through an increase in purchasing power."

The hope for greater cooperation between the West and the developing countries which share some of its values was also to be found in Mr Biya's statements on foreign policy. He recently reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel and intends to open an embassy in Tel Aviv, while proclaiming the Palestinians' right to have a homeland. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's insults after he received Shi'mon Peres in Yaounde leave him cold. "I do not think that ostracizing Israel is the best way of promoting a solution to the Palestinian problem. If the African states, Europe, and the United States all shared Cameroon's position on this matter, the deadlock could be broken."

Mr Biya estimates that Muslims make up only 20 percent of his country's population. Nonetheless, Cameroon took part in the Islamic summit in Kuwait and maintains good relations with the Arab world, notably North Africa. The Cameroonian president has just had a cordial meeting with King Hassan II and has been invited to visit Algeria.

The Cameroonian president's moderate views on the Near East and also on South Africa were not to the liking of his previous foreign minister, Eteki, former OAU secretary general, who was

fired in January. Officially, his disgrace was the result of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Hungary without the president's prior agreement. In itself this seems to be a minor mistake in a country which has had constant relations with the USSR and China for a long time, essentially to prevent communist support for the Cameroon People's Union — a revolutionary party which played a role a few decades ago before being forced underground. In fact, Mr Biya took advantage of this first error to eliminate the representative of hidden opposition within the state bureaucracy.

"I should have had Mr Eteki arrested, as would have happened in other countries, but I do not want to make him a martyr," he said. There is a long tradition of authoritarianism in Cameroon, whose unity Mr Ahidjo safeguarded by ruling with a mailed fist. The head of state wants to liberalize the regime without abandoning the one-party system. He wants multiple candidates for each seat in the forthcoming municipal and parliamentary elections. He will discuss this question in the Politcal Bureau "as soon as I return from France." [passage omitted]

Biya Presides Over 20 May Anniversary Festivities

AB210950 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] Cameroon celebrated the 15th anniversary of its birth as a united country yesterday. Here in Yaounde, the official ceremony in 20 May Square was presided over by the president of the republic. The head of state watched the massive parade, which lasted nearly 3 hours, from beginning to end. The festivities concluded in the evening at Unity Palace, where the president and Mrs Jeanne-Irene Biya received several people.

It must also be noted that the president sent his sincere congratulations on the successful organization of the celebrations to the ministers of youth and sports, national education, higher education and scientific research, and defense, as well as to the secretary for organization of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement Central Committee, and the secretary of state for internal security. [passage omitted]

CONGO

New GUNT Leader on Increased Intervention in Chad

LD211030 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 May (JANA) — GUNT Chairman Acheikh ibn Oumar has stressed that the Chadian problem must be resolved within an African framework under OAU auspices free of any foreign intervention.

At a news conference in Brazzaville, Acheikh ibn Oumar charged the Western mass media with a policy of news distortion, designed to obscure the image of the Chadian conflict.

Achiekh ibn Oumar disapproves of the intensive military intervention in Chad by France and America. He pointed out that this intervention on the side of the rebel Habre has grown to include the Zionist enemy, the racist South African regime, and the Egyptian regime.

GABON

Acheikh ibn Oumar on Libya's Absence at OAU Talks

AB211627 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Libya's policy of abstention was the subject of talks between Acheikh ibn Oumar, an opponent of the Ndjamena government, and our reporter, Pierre-Brice Ndoumba. The New GUNT leader, who arrived in Gabon on Tuesday [19 May], has deplored the absence of his Libyan allies. Listen to him in the following report:

[Begin Acheikh recording] I have not come here to participate officially in this meeting [of the OAU subcommittee on the Chad-Libya conflict]. According to the list of those invited, the meeting is only intended for the Ndjamena government and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, along with Gabon and several other countries mandated by the OAU to examine the question.

That notwithstanding, we, as Chadians, are also concerned about this problem. Therefore, we have the right, and even the duty, to come here and try to get first-hand information on what is going on, and explain our viewpoint if asked to do so. We have learned that Libya is not participating in the deliberations, even though the (?Libyan) Government pledged to send a delegation. This is obviously a mistake, as a policy of abstention has never resolved any dispute. The Libyans would have done better to attend the meeting and defend their position.

This border question is (?important), first of all because the Chad-Libya border dispute is an illustration of the fact that our borders with several other fraternal countries, such as Nigeria and Sudan, are not well defined. They were mapped out in quite a confusing way. This gives rise to contradictory interpretations, thus sowing division among brotherly peoples.

Although these borders are inappropriate, we believe the most (?suitable) solution is the one (?contained in the) OAU Charter, namely, respect for the borders inherited from our colonial rulers. [end recording]

Acheikh ibn Oumar, who arrived in Libreville a day before the end of the OAU subcommittee meeting, is due to leave the Gabonese capital tomorrow. He is scheduled to meet with President Omar Bongo today.

ZAIRE

Sixty Delegations Attend MPR Anniversary

AB211522 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1725 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 May (AZAP) — Sixty foreign delegations have honored the invitation of the MPR state-party to attend the festivities marking its 20th anniversary.

Marshal Mobutu announced this in his traditional speech this afternoon at the People's Palace and listed the delegations as follows: Mozambique, Nigeria, GDR, FRG, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Comoros, Congo, Swiss Confederation, DPRK, ROK, Ivory Coast, Egypt, Spain, United States (two delegations), Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Great Britain (absent from the People's Palace hall), Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, India, Italy, Kenya, Lesotho, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Uganda, Netherlands, Poland, CAR, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Swaziland, Tanzania, Chad, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

Prisoners Granted Clemency

AB211505 Paris AFP in French 1413 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 20 May (AFP) — According to official sources, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko has decided, on the 20th anniversary of the creation of the one party regime (Popular Movement of the Revolution — MPR), to grant clemency to those sentenced to prison terms of 3 years or less.

The presidential order, issued yesterday, affects detainees who were sentenced before today, 20 May, the MPR's anniversary. However, the same sources added that those sentenced for sedition, assassination, murder, armed robbery, gangsterism, and violations of exchange control regulations are not covered by this presidential pardon.

BURKINA FASO

Iran's Besharati Gives Message to Sankara

AB211923 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The comrade president of the republic granted an audience this morning to 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister. Here is the statement made by the Iranian envoy afterward:

[Begin Besharati recording in Persian fading into French translation] [Words indistinct] We had a constructive discussion with the president. We handed him a message from our president. Our talks dealt with the latest developments in the Persian Gulf. Our president officially invited Comrade President Sankara to visit Tehran. We also (?expressed our appreciation) for Burkina Faso's revolutionary stand in favor of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We told the president we are prepared to help Burkina Faso in all fields. [end recording]

Nationwide 'Anti-Imperialist' Rallies Held

AB211534 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
0630 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Anti-imperialist demonstrations commemorating 20, 21, and 22 May, 1983, began yesterday morning across the country. In Ouagadougou, schoolchildren and students organized a march, followed by a rally, during which the chairman of the national executive committee of the students association criticized opportunist trends. He also welcomed the creation of people's labor brigades, which set the mobilization and organization of the masses as the basis of true development.

For his part, the minister of territorial administration and security, Comrade Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo, who represented the national secretary general of the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], stated that by recalling these events we can assess our own progress.

GHANA

Government Announces New Cocoa, Coffee Prices

AB211322 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] The government has announced new producer prices for cocoa, coffee, and shea nuts. The new price for cocoa, payable at all buying centers as from the beginning of the 1987 mid-crop season, will be 8,750 cedis per bag of 64 kg or 4,200 cedis per load of 30 kg. The producer price for coffee has been reviewed [as heard] from 94,000 cedis to 156,000 cedis per [metric] ton or 9,223.53 cedis per bag of 60 kg, while the new producer price for shea nuts is 30,800 cedis per ton or 1,925 cedis per bag as against 28,000 cedis per ton or 1,750 cedis per bag for the previous year.

An official statement issued in Accra this evening said the 10 percent commission payable on shea nuts has been abolished. The statement said the approved prices were based on recommendations of the producer price review committee, the membership of which is composed of accredited representatives of farmers, Cocobod [commonly used name referring to the Ghana Cocoa Board], and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The increases in the producer prices were arrived at following a commitment and a joint undertaking by accredited representatives of cocoa farmers and the Cocobod to meet in full programmed crops targets of agreed tonnages set for the 1987/88 crop year. It said a bonus of an additional 10,000 cedis per ton has also been approved for payment to farmers when a 24 percent increase in yield per hectare over the previous years is attained. This production efficiency target has been set to exert increased productivity in return for the heavy foreign exchange resources already channeled into the sector.

The statement pointed out that as a further demonstration of goodwill and to increase incentives to farmers, government has also put in place a compensatory financial scheme to ensure that any benefit arising from any such increase in cocoa revenue, either through world market price improvement or cedi exchange rate variations, will be made to benefit the farmers. To ensure that these set targets are achieved, and to secure a successful crop season, a joint working committee of Cocobod and farmers representatives has been set up to monitor operations.

The statement further said that it is the expectation of government that farmers will respond positively to the price increases by applying the appropriate extension and farm husbandry practices in the rehabilitation, extension, and maintenance of their farms with the view to increasing their output and the crop yield per unit area.

PRC Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Accra

AB212209 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] A three-member delegation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions is in Accra for a 5-day working visit to Ghana. The visit is at the invitation of the Ghana Trade Unions Congress [TUC] and the Organization of African Trade Unions Unity, OATUU.

Speaking to newsmen on arrival, the leader of the team, Mr Luo Gan, said the visit will enable the members to exchange ideas with their Ghanaian counterparts on local and international trade union issues. He said the long-standing friendship between the trade unions of Ghana and China have further been strengthened by the exchange of visits between the two sides in recent years. Mr Luo, who is chairman [title as heard] of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, commended the TUC and OATUU for championing the cause of workers in Ghana and Africa in the economic and social fields.

Those at the airport to welcome the delegation included Mr Adjabeng, chairman of the Executive Board of the Ghana TUC, its secretary general, Mr A.K. Yankey, and the assistant secretary general of OATUU, Mr Ali Brahim.

Soviet Envoy Starts Tour of Ashanti Region
AB212107 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Soviet Union is sending two lecturers to the School of Medical Sciences at the University of Science and Technology [UST] in Kumasi next October for a 2-month lecture tour. The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Semenov, announced this when he paid a courtesy call on the Ashanti regional secretary, Colonel Osei-wusu, in Kumasi at the start of a 3-day tour of the region.

He said the arrival of the lecturers will mark the beginning of fruitful exchange programs with the university. The envoy noted that relations between Ghana and the Soviet Union have been very cordial over the years and they will continue to be strengthened. He said 250 Ghanaian students will be admitted to Soviet institutions of higher learning this year.

Colonel Osei-wusu noted that Ghana has benefited immensely from the Soviet Union, particularly in manpower training. He said there is more room for further cooperation between the two countries.

The ambassador later called on the asantehene [traditional chief's title], Otumfuo Opoku Ware. He informed the asantehene that the Soviet Union is working on plans to send Soviet doctors to Ghana to work in hospitals in the rural areas. The Soviet Embassy is also making arrangements to open a Soviet cultural center in Kumasi.

The asantehene expressed the hope that cooperation between the Soviet Union and the UST would grow to the mutual benefit of their peoples.

LIBERIA

Justice Minister on Dissidents in Ivory Coast
AB202245 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] In an attempt to add more substance to what Information Minister Bowier branded as mere speculation, the BBC today interviewed Justice Minister Jenkins Scott on the apparent extradition campaign of dissidents and other wanted people. These include the former director general of the General Services Agency, Charles Taylor, and the dissidents, allegedly in Ivory Coast. On the line to Monrovia, BBC's Robin White asked Jenkins Scott why they wanted him back.

[Begin recording] [Scott] Well, Charles Taylor for all intent and purposes, got away from Liberia after stealing approximately $1 million of government funds that were supposedly used to purchase equipment which never came. We have persistently pursued him in the United States, and he was due for extradition to Liberia, and he then [words indistinct]. And the last we heard, he had escaped to Ghana, and we are trying to pursue him in Ghana as well.

[White] What has he been up to in Ghana?

[Scott] Well, we do not know precisely what he has been up to in Ghana, but we simply want him because of the $1 million that he stole from the Government of Liberia. We have had rumors and information that he was charged in Ghana for some arms deal — having possession of arms and ammunition.

[White] Do you think he's been plotting against you from Ghana?

[Scott] Well, I wouldn't doubt it, because invariably with our luck, those that steal from us tend to be our worst enemies.

[White] Have you had any reply yet from the Ghanaians to your request for extradition?

[Scott] No, not yet, because I am not sure whether we have completed the channels we want to get to the Ghana Government as yet. So I don't anticipate any answer from them for another 2 or 3 weeks or so.

[White] Mr Jenkins Scott, there were reports last week that you had been in the Ivory Coast asking for the extradition of certain Liberian dissidents there. Is that, in fact, true?

[Scott] We had not gone to ask for an extradition of any particular Liberian persons or individuals. In fact, we had carried a private message from the president of Liberia to the president of Ivory Coast. And it is not necessarily to bring anybody back.

[White] But are you concerned about activities of Liberians in Ivory Coast?

[Scott] Yes, we have been hearing rumors of it, and we are concerned about those. But again, what do you do with rumors? (?Without) evidence you can't do anything.

[White] But you presumably have information that some Liberians in Ivory Coast might be up to no good?

[Scott] We have been hearing such information, yes. We have been hearing information that there were some Liberians, dissidents. They were in and around Ivory Coast; [words indistinct] unknown to the Ivorian Government.

[White] Having your meeting with the Ivory Coast Government, are you satisfied to say they are doing as much as they should do to keep an eye on these people?

[Scott] Well, we've got the assurances that, in fact, they were not aware of any such individuals from Ivory Coast. [end recording]

MALI

Traore Receives PLO Envoy, 'Arafat Message
AB211916 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian people [UDPM] and president of the republic, met early this afternoon with ('Umar al-Asfit), adviser on African affairs to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who

delivered a message from the PLO leader to President Traore. Their talks centered on developments in the Middle East and the outcome of the 18th session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] held in Algiers, which marks an important point in the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom and independence.

The PLO leader's envoy offered sincere thanks to the Malian people, their party, and their government for their unflinching support for the Palestinan cause. The Malian people can be counted among the PLO's genuine friends, and this friendship was clearly shown in the difficult moments of the organization's heroic march. ('Umar al-'Asfit) had special thanks for President Moussa Traore for his wise advice, which enabled the PLO to hold its National Council meeting in a spirit of unity with a firm desire to end internal squabbling and negative interference.

On behalf of the Malian people, the head of state, Gen Moussa Traore, sent his warm congratulations to the PLO leadership for the positive outcome of the PNC session. The wish of the government and people of Mali was granted, as the 18th PNC session can be described as one of understanding and a firm desire to build a (?strong) and lasting organization, President Traore stressed. The head of state reaffirmed Mali's support for the just cause of the Palestinian people under the legitimate leadership of the PLO. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Benin Security Officials Move Border Lines

AB211750 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Nigerians resident along the Nigeria-Benin Republic border in Sokoto State, are now being harassed and forced by the Benin Republic security agents to pay taxes to the Benin Government. A correspondent of the *News Agency of Nigeria* [NAN], who visited the border, reports that the Benin Republic security agents have moved (?beacons) demarcating Nigeria and their country, as were fixed by the French and the British during [words indistinct] of the two countries in 1926, to about 5 km into Nigeria.

A source, who wanted to remain anonymous for fear of reprisal from the Benin security agents, told NAN that the demarcation lines were moved further into the Nigerian territory some time in 1967. NAN was also told by a high-ranking government official in Sokoto that the Benin Republic agreed to the restoration of the borders to the (?1956) point when the late Brigadier Umar Mohammed, one-time governor of Sokoto State, visited the disputed area in 1977.

Also yesterday, the acting governor, who is also the brigade commander of the 7th Mechanized Brigade in Sokoto, Colonel Ruben Akolabi, visited the area, but the governor and his entourage were not allowed to visit some of the disputed areas.

Cameroon Citizens Urge Restraint on Border Issue

AB211611 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The Cameroonian community in Kaduna has called for restraint over the recent border incident in which Cameroonian troops invaded some Nigerian villages in Borno State. Speaking at the general meeting of the community in Kaduna yesterday, the secretary general of the community, Mr Wilfred Fombande, described the incident as unfortunate. He told members of the community to be law-abiding and regard Nigeria as their second home.

Mr Fombande expressed the community's heartfelt (?feelings) over the death of Chief Obafemi Awolowo, whom he described as a great thinker and achiever who has made enormous contributions to the development of the country.

University Closed; Students Ordered To Leave

AB211547 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The University of Benin [Bendel State] has been closed down on the orders of the vice chancellor, Professor Grace Alele Williams. Consequently, the students have been ordered to vacate the campus. The action was taken to forestall any breakdown of law and order that may arise from the plans by the students to boycott classes from today, as part of activities to commemorate the death of some students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, last May.

The senior assistant registrar in charge of information and protocol, Mr Ephram Anyanwu, said that the Senate of the university will meet to decide when the institution will reopen. He said property of the university, yet to be estimated, was damaged yesterday by the students. A team of antiriot policemen had taken positions near the university to maintain law and order.

News Conference Not Held

AB212205 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpt] The news conference scheduled for today by the National Association of Nigerian Students, NANS, in Lagos, on the death of the ABU [Ahmadu Bello University] students, did not take place. Our correspondent, who was at the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress] secretariat [words indistinct] banned conference says security men were (?in the area). [passage omitted]

Students Urged To Obey Law

AB211350 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] The police have called on students across the country not to embark on any unlawful act either on their campuses or in public places.

In a statement in Lagos yesterday, the police reminded students that the ban on demonstrations, meetings, and processions was still in force. The statement pleaded for the students not to mar efforts already begun to establish cordial relations between them and the police by any unlawful act. It explained that since the clash between the police and students at Ahmadu Bello University in May last year, adequate steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence. The police said its intervention in any lawful students' activities within the campuses have been banned, while arrangements were being made for regular dialogue between their two bodies.

According to the police statement, which came in the light of a news conference scheduled for today by the National Association of Nigerian Students, a government white paper on the ensuing panel has been fully implemented. It said that those who were responsible for the incident had been appropriately dealt with, as recommended by the panel. The statement urged the students to exercise utmost restraint in whatever action they might be contemplating.

ANGOLA

RSA Troops Mine Namibe Railroad, Service Cut

MB221143 Dakar PANA in French 1018 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Namibe, 22 May (ANGOP/PANA) — At dawn on Wednesday [20 May], a helicopter-borne commando squad of the South African regular Army placed land mines on the Namibe (formerly Mocamedes) Railroad, in the southwest of the country. The area affected was the stretch linking the port city of Namibe to the interior of Angola's other southern provinces, official sources disclosed Thursday.

The sources added that despite the Angolan Armed Forces' rapid intervention, the commando squad succeeded in cutting the railroad in at least two places — in the areas of the Raposeira (Caraculo Commune) and Campo Livre localities situated some 60 km from the city of Namibe.

According to on-the-spot investigations, this enemy action was designed to paralyze passenger and freight traffic between the port of Namibe and the provinces of Huila and Cuando-Cubango, which are served by the line, the source noted.

As they were immediately detected by the Angolan forces, the elements of the racist army failed to carry out the second phase of their mission. This was to damage other targets, namely economic objectives in the Caraculo Commune.

The Caraculo Commune plays an important role in Angola's development (?in view of its) great economic potential. It is the only Angolan region where cattle production has reached export levels.

Congolese Prime Minister Meets With Dos Santos

AB211844 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui has been in Luanda since 18 May, where he is attending the session of the UN Council on Namibia as one of the issues linked to that country's independence. The prime minister met with SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, and visited the (Kissangande) historic site, where the decisive battle for the nation's independence took place during the night of 11-12 November 1975. The Congolese prime minister also visited a fishery school.

Comrade Ange Edouard Poungui was received by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and told our reporter, (Colette Gnamboguide), about his talks with the Angolan president.

[Begin recording] [Poungui] I have come to convey to Comrade Eduardo dos Santos the greetings of his brother and friend, President Denis Sassou Nguesso, who was not able to attend the Luanda meeting. We therefore took the opportunity to discuss the relations of friendship, fraternity, and solidarity between the Angolan and Congolese peoples, and, of course, cooperation between our two countries. I greatly appreciated and learned much from President dos Santos, from his analysis of Africa's situation in general and southern Africa's in particular, and from the efforts of his government, party, and the Angolan people to counter South African pressures as well as threats posed by the UNITA bandits. I learned from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos how the Angolan people are courageously fighting the enemies of their revolution. [Words indistinct] I will deliver his message to Comrade President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

[(Gnamboguide)] The reason for your presence in Luanda centers on the status of Namibia. How do you assess Congo's contribution to Namibia's decolonization?

[Pounguie] You are aware that in Congo we are relatively humble when it comes to assessing our action in the liberation struggle [words indistinct] that Congo supports those fighting for their independence and freedom. We have done this in the past and we will continue doing so in the future, for we believe our support for these peoples involves us in this struggle. That is why we hope that our Namibian brothers appreciate our contribution to their liberation struggle. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

Lesotho King Holds Predeparture News Conference

MB211228 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho left Botswana this morning after a 4-day visit to this country, during which he extolled the Lesotho Government as one of national reconciliation and participatory democracy. The Lesotho monarch told journalists at a press conference this morning in Gaborone that the Lesotho Government, which took over from the late prime minister, Leabua Jonathan, after a military coup, had invited Basotho exiles of all political background to return to their native land and help in nation building.

King Moshoeshoe said every Mosotho, including those formerly involved in armed rebellion against the Leabua government, were free to return home. He had had a meeting with Basotho nationals living in Botswana during the visit. The purpose of the meeting, said King Moshoeshoe, was to reassure the exiled Basotho that under the new government it was safe for them to return to Lesotho. Asked about the balance of power between the monarchy and the military leadership and the people, King Moshoeshoe said the present government was a participating one which believed that every Mosotho should participate in the state machinery.

King Moshoeshoe also spoke warmly of the relations between Botswana and Lesotho. He expressed satisfaction with the treatment of Basotho living in Botswana and the fact that many of them were gainfully employed. Present at the press conference was the president, Dr Quett Masire, who welcomed the king. The minister of presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, and External Affairs Minister Dr Gaositwe Chiepe were also there. King Moshoeshoe had with him his country's minister foreign affairs, Chief Monyake; minister of tourism, sports, and culture, Chief Matheatira; and a member of the Military Council, Colonel Letsie.

Joint Communique Issued

MB211252 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Botswana and Lesotho have agreed to establish a joint permanent commission of cooperation at ministerial level. This commission will, from time to time, set up such specialized technical committees of officials as may be necessary. This is one of the immediate outcomes of the visit to Botswana by the Lesotho king, Moshoeshoe II.

A communique released this morning at the end of the state visit says the commission will be responsible for the planning and implementation of bilateral programs of cooperation. It will also study, investigate, and determine the most appropriate form of cooperation between Lesotho and Botswana. The joint commission will coordinate cooperation in the fields of foreign affairs, economic development, trade, transport, agriculture, education, training, culture, and health. A declaration of intent was signed to this end.

The communique reflects that President Masire and King Mo shoeshoe reaffirmed during their talks their commitment to the principles of peaceful coexistence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, and nonuse of force in the resolution of disputes. The two leaders expressed concern at South Africa's violations of its neighbors' territorial integrity and sovereingty. They called for the dismantling of apartheid. On Namibia, the two leaders called for the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435, which sets out the terms for the independence of that territory. They also renewed their faith in the African priority program for economic recovery which was adopted at United Nations special General Assembly session last year. The two leaders expressed satisfaction at the progress made by SADCC, but expressed concern at the lack of progress in eliminating nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Dr Masire and King Moshoeshoe called on the international community to increase efforts to achieve peace in southern Africa and other troubled regions of the world.

MOZAMBIQUE

5-Nation Lusophone Summit Begins in Maputo

Chissano Makes Opening Speech

MB211424 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0855 GMT 21 May 87

[Speech by President Joaquim Chissano at the summit of the five lusophone African countries in Maputo — live]

[Excerpts] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola; Comrade Aristides Maria Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Comrade Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; distinguished delegates, dear guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is with great joy that the Mozambican people welcome their comrades-in-arms from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, and Sao Tome and Principe. On their behalf, the Frelimo Party and our government extend their warmest and most and fraternal welcome to this sister fatherland. [applause] The principles and practice of our intimate cooperation are as old as our struggle for national liberation. [passage omitted]

The war, natural disasters, and the great economic and financial shortcomings that afflict us continue to be the outstanding obstacles to fulfillment of our plans. Despite these obstacles, the experience of our cooperation already shows us that more and better things can be achieved. [passage omitted]

Beloved comrades, our countries share common principles and practices within the international community. Our voice has been respectfully heard on the most important international problems, and on issues of concern to the nonaligned countries and our own country. [passage omitted]

The main question concerning Africa as a whole is peace. This question has not been resolved. There are still conflicts in various regions which distress our continent and which must be brought to an end. The Polisario Front and the SDAR Government have continuously expressed their willingness to hold talks with the Kingdom of Morocco, thereby leading to the conflict's honorable solution and respect for the Saharan people 's inalienable right toself-determination and national independence. We hail the SDAR initiatives and, as both its friend and the friend of the Moroccan people, we encourage actions leading to dialogue and peace based on respect for dignity.

Among other world problems which concern us, I would like to stress the struggle of the people of East Timor people, under the leadership of the Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence, to become a free, independent, and sovereign people. This is a question which cannot but demand our attention and fraternal solidarity.

South Africa's warmongering policy in southern Africa, its colonial policy in Namibia, and its fascist internal policy are worsening and thus creating more conflict, destruction, and death. As a whole, the aggression against and invasions of Angola, the undeclared war against Mozambique, and the attacks, aggression, and threats against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana amount to a political decision to generalize the war and drag southern Africa to the center of confrontation between the superpowers.

The recent whites-only election in South Africa has encouraged and fueled a policy of violence and war. Thus, in order to gain votes from a community confused by fanaticism and fear, the government during the election campaign redoubled its threats and aggression against neighboring states. Since these warmongering tendencies have been consolidated in the new white parliament, we can expect greater adventurism from Pretoria. [passage omitted]

The independence of Namibia is an urgent and priority task in the international community's effort to end violence in southern Africa. The logic of decolonization demanded that the territory should have become independent 2 decades ago, as was the case

with the remaining former German colonies in Africa. Pretoria has always wanted to maintain colonial domination over Namibia under different pretexts. Our active solidarity with SWAPO is indispensable to efficient diplomatic and political efforts to achieve Namibia's immediate decolonization and to neutralize the Pretoria regime's various maneuvers aimed at delaying Namibia's independence or to make it meaningless. We hail with admiration the heroic struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the respective leadership of SWAPO and the ANC. Despite the emergency laws, despite increasing brutal and bloody repression, the South African people persist with their liberation struggle and are intensifying the dismantling of apartheid's mechanisms of domination. The international community must strengthen the Frontline States' defensive capability, support the region's independence and economic development, express solidarity with the liberation movements, and fight the apartheid system. This is the path that must be followed so that the voice of reason may be heard and triumph. [passage omitted]

Dos Santos on Lusophone Ties

MB211449 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0927 GMT 21 May 87

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the summit of the five lusophone African countries in Maputo — live]]

[Excerpts] Your Excellencies, esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen: The beginning of the seventh summit marks the end of the People's Republic of Angola's year-long chairmanship, which it assumed by a joint decision of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. [passage omitted]

We believe that this seventh summit will be an appropriate time for us to exchange views and assess the achievement of goals we outlined at the Luanda summit. However we especially believe that this is an opportunity to reflect deeply on what we have failed to achieve and the reasons for this, as well as what we can still do to attain a qualitatively new stage in economic and social cooperation and coordination of planned actions.

Our results so far obtained show that we are on the right path. We have found that the functioning of commissions, subcommissions, and working groups has improved considerably. This was satisfactorily reflected in the established programs' implementation.These correct steps encourage us to continue utilizing our resources to our greatest advantage. We must use our cadres' ability and energy, which are demonstrated by the quality and content of the work already accomplished. Our organization is a perfect response to the desire and growing need for South-South cooperation as an alternative to the inequalities prevailing in relations between the so-called Third World countries and the industrialized countries.

However, we are not a subregional group. Thus, it is not geography that links our countries. Due to this situation, we should make every effort to explain to international financial organizations the nature of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries. We should use funds from these organizations to implement joint social and economic development projects whose extension should match our political will. It is obvious that we must first identify common projects. They must be conceived in such a way that they will serve our collective interests and be approved by those organizations.

The originality of our organization resides in the fact that we came together on the strength of historic, cultural, and other factors; these have always driven us toward implementing common tasks and objectives with proven success. These factors have given solidity to the mechanisms of our organization, and have allowed it to advance within its possibilities, despite difficulties posed by the current international economic and financial crisis, and the war waged against Angola and Mozambique. It is true that we need financing for some of our development projects. However, although it may be hard to secure this, we must not fold our arms since we can still devise actions compatible with our reality and our real and concrete capacity for execution.

Although on a small scale for obvious reasons, trade exchange must not, from our viewpoint, be neglected. Trade stimulates production. Trade exchange could gradually increase in tandem with the growth of merchandise production in our countries, thus avoiding the use of more distant markets. Prices would naturally be a great limitation because, as we all know, merchandise production costs are usually higher in underdeveloped countries. However, I believe that it would also be possible to find a solution to this problem with mutual advantages. With the exception of Mozambique, our countries are all on the Atlantic coast. This fact alone is an excellent prerequisite for the realization of the above-mentioned goals and gives us great scope for cooperation. [passage omitted]

Your Excellencies and esteemed comrades, within the context of the actions taken so far, diplomatic cooperation is worthy of special mention. This has been an efficient and important instrument in our common struggle for preserving and consolidating our independence, peace, and the freedom of the peoples.

Within this context, our countries' main preoccupation has been the serious, explosive situation in southern Africa. This is not only due to directly negative effects on the region's independent countries, but also because of the threat posed to peace and stability in both Africa and in the rest of the world. However, the five Portuguese-speaking African countries have reaffirmed their principled positions on the problems of peace and disarmament, the regional conflicts in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the need for a new international economic order, and the underdeveloped and developing countries' foreign debt.

Regarding southern Africa, the five have joined hands with the international community to demand the dismantling of apartheid — which is an unjust and inhuman system — and to express their profound belief in the impossibility of attaining a just, honorable, and lasting peace in southern Africa while apartheid exists. Apartheid is solely responsible for the climate of war, instability, and insecurity throughout southern Africa. The ruling racist white minority in South Africa has chosen violence and repression as methods of guaranteeing their protection and defending their interests. However, facts show that violence only breeds further violence and instability. It does not guarantee security and stability to anyone inside South Africa.

Even more serious is that the Pretoria regime wrongly believes it can increase its security and stability by waging war and carrying out bombing raids on countries in this subregion. We are witnessing a psychosis of fear on the part of the white minority. South Africa's military power and the ever-widening gap between the apartheid regime and the South African patriotic forces can lead to a catastrophic situation in southern Africa.

Unfortunately, international economic sanctions and South Africa's diplomatic isolation have not attained the level required to produce peaceful political change. Following the National Party's recent victory in the whites-only elections, there are signs that the Pretoria regime may increase its violence.

However, there is only one truth: Only peace can guarantee security for blacks and whites in South Africa and southern Africa. If there is peace in South Africa, there will quickly be peace throughout southern Africa. Peace in South Africa includes both the elimination of apartheid and negotiation with patriotic forces under the ANC's leadership on installing a democratic and multiracial regime guaranteeing unity of the nation and of the South African people without racial or other discrimination.

All efforts by the international community must be directed toward encouraging the Pretoria regime to take this historic step. To act in any other way, such as attempting to include the elimination of apartheid and Namibia's decolonization within the context of East-West confrontation, is to play a nonconstructive role. The correlation of forces at the international level favors apartheid's elimination and the resolution of the Namibian issue based on UN Security Council Resolution 435/78, as it was conceived and without considerations alien to its contents. It is thus neccesary to stress there are only two main problems in southern Africa: South African colonialism in Namibia and the white minority's militarist and racist dictatorship over South Africa's overwhelming black majority. These are two problems that can and must be resolved through application of the most basic legal norms.

However, the United States and some of its Western allies continue to take ambiguous stands towards these issues. They prefer interference and aggression against the People's Republic of Angola through massive military support for the UNITA puppet gang, which is South Africa's instrument of destabilization. Thus, these nations show solidarity with the apartheid regime.

The totality of these facts does not reveal any intention to aid the just and lasting resolution of southern Africa's problems,and we regret this deeply.

It is also with the objective of succeeding in this strategy — which is counter to the interests of the international community at large and all of Africa in particular — that racist South Africa and its allies desire a government constituted by the UNITA puppet gang in Angola and a government of the so-called RENAMO in Mozambique. Thus, the reasons behind recent frantic maneuvers that have occurred can be understood. These maneuvers aim at creating a new image for the UNITA puppet gang, especially when it seeks to use the Benguela railroad's rehabilitation for propaganda purposes, both to display its false independence from the racist South African regime and to feign a desire to help southern Africa's landlocked countries. Reality is very different: UNITA is desperately trying to enter into political contacts that are meaningless to the Angolan Government. The Angolan Government has nothing to discuss or negotiate with UNITA.

Within the framework of Angola's efforts both to contribute to normalizing bilateral relations and in searching for peace in southern Africa, it will formally resume dialogue with the United States, but not with the UNITA puppets. The present U.S. Administration should use our readiness to enter dialogue and demonstrate its goodwill by distancing itself from UNITA in the same way it claims to have no links with so-called RENAMO. [passage omitted]

I would like to conclude by wishing every success to Comrade President Chissano who will assume the chairmanship of our organization at this summit. I would like to thank the People's Republic of Mozambique and all the staff involved for guaranteeing excellent technical conditions in assisting the successful holding of this seventh summit. Thank you very much.

The struggle continues! [crowd shouts: "Continues!"] The struggle continues! [crowd shouts: "Continues!"] Victory [crowd shouts: "Is certain!"] Victory [crowd shouts: "Is certain!"] [applause]

LESOTHO

King Moshoeshoe Returns From Botswana 21 May

MB211253 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II arrived just after midday today from a 4-day state visit to Botswana. He was met at the Moshoeshoe I International Airport by her majesty the queen, the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Lekhanya, and state dignitaries, including members of the Military Council and Council of Ministers. Also present to welcome his majesty were SADCC ministers of agriculture and natural resources who are attending a conference in Maseru currently.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Hails Senate Vote Cutting Frontline Aid

MB220835 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0830 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Cape Town, May 22 SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today welcomed the US Senate vote on cutting aid to Frontline States which support guerrilla attacks on South Africa.

"The truth about the ANC's goals and its savage methods is taking hold.

"All South Africans who are against the violent pursuit of political goals, can welcome the Senate's decision," he said.

Army Denies Angolan Accusations on Namibe Attack

MB211925 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1913 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 21, SAPA — The Defence Force tonight rejected allegations from Angola that South African commandos blew up key sections of Angola's main southern railway line in an early morning raid yesterday.

The spokesman told SAPA the SADF had nothing to add to a statement released on Tuesday [19 May] night denying charges by Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that six South African battalions had been massed on Angolan soil for a major offensive.

A report from the Angolan news agency ANGOP today said helicopter-borne commandos blew up the Namibe railway at two points near Namiba, the main port in the south of Angola.

FAPLA troops managed to drive off the South African attackers before they could cause any further damage, the report said.

In Tuesday night's statement the SADF said the Angolan accusations were predictable attempts "to draw attention from their own unsolvable internal problems."

The SADF has frequently sent troops on raids into southern Angola since the mid-1970's.

Police Discuss Johannesburg Bombing Devices

MB221511 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1501 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Johannesburg, May 22, SAPA — The second car-bomb explosion two days ago which killed three policemen at the Johannesburg Magistrates Court was caused by a remote-controlled devices, a police electronics expert, Maj Peter McKellar, said at press conference in Johannesburg this afternoon. An ordinary amateur radio-transmitter which could be bought anywhere was used, he said.

Also addressing the press, SA Police liaison officer, Lt Pierre Louw, confirmed the first explosion was caused by a Soviet-manufactured limpet mine. Lt Louw said the team investigating explosions had ascertained that the second explosion, a carbomb, had been set off by an Icom transmitter, of Japanese make, which had been subsequently found by "a member of the public" on the east corner of Fox and Sauer Streets in a "plant holder."

Dismantling the transmitter for the press, Maj McKellar pointed out how the radio transmitter — whose brand name and all identifying features had been removed — had been modified. He indicated how switches had been glued so the frequency could not be changed. He added that to modify the transmitter in such a way required a person with "technical knowledge." A workshop would also be needed to do the modifications.

Maj McKellar said the transmitter, or "walkie-talkie" was the kind used by amateur radio operators and was available in "any shop that deals with communication equipment." To operate the transmitter, a license was required and an operator first had to write an exam.

Maj McKellar said the second explosion was detonated "in full view" of the bomb scene. It was activated by "switching on the transmitter and pressing the transmit button."

He could not say whether fingerprints had been found on the equipment. The transmitter has a range of 10km.

Maj McKellar said this was the first time this sophisticated type of equipment had been used in a bombing in South Africa.

Lt Louw appealed to dealers who had recently sold such a piece of equipment to inform police. He said more of the transmitters "may be circulating" and police were investigating this.

The SAP was keeping a "constant vigil" as "certain individuals" wished to "destabilise society."

Debate on Motion Censuring Government Continues

Pik Botha Condemns CP Policy

MB211701 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1659 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] House of Assembly, May 21, SAPA — The struggle in South Africa today was no longer about whether or not to share power or divide power but whether power would be seized or shared, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today in the censure debate.

The concept of partition, and a division of power, as proposed by the Conservative Party, was "something of the past."

It would be something of a joke if it were not for the fact it was still necessary, in 1987, to rehash these arguments with the Conservative Party, Mr Botha said.

Instead of cooperating and supporting the National Party government in working towards a future South Africa on the basis of a sharing of power, the CP persisted with its out of date policies.

Mr Botha devoted a large portion of his speech to quoting from parliamentary and other speeches by Dr Connie Mulder (CP Randfontein) when he had still been a cabinet minister for the NP.

Dr Mulder had, according to statements by him in 1976 and 1977, repeatedly spoken out against race discrimination and for its elimination, and in favour of the different population groups in the country working "together" to build a new South Africa.

Now, however, as a member of the CP, he was backing the concept of geographic partition of South Africa along colour lines.

Mulder Lauds Partition Policy

MB211752 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] House of Assembly, May 21, SAPA — It was no wonder that blacks and the rest of the world were not prepared to look at the government's solution when 17 per cent of the population would retain the power, Dr Connie Mulder (CP Randfontein) said today.

The Conservative Party envisaged a South African subcontinent with various independent nation-states such as in Europe and West Africa under an umbrella council of states (stateberaad) dealing with common matters such as a monetary system and defence.

Dr Mulder, who is the CP's shadow minister of constitutional development and planning, said his party's policy made provision for partition into independent states where the world demand for one-man-one-vote could be realised.

"The integrated economy we have is admittedly a difficult problem, it will have to receive attention. The numbers issue will also have to be given attention," he said.

The white state that would emerge from "reform through partition" would probably need a new name which, he assured an interjector, would not be "boerestaat" [Afrikaner state].

He said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had really crossed the Rubicon on September 30, 1985 in Port Elizabeth when he "confirmed finally" that the National Party stood for an undivided South Africa with one citizenship and a universal franchise within structures to be created by South Africans.

"He no longer stood by the principle of to each nation its own and the result will be a unitary state," Dr Mulder said.

When the National Party said it stood for the protection of minority rights it insulted peoples such as the Afrikaners and Zulus who were mature and sovereign nations.

To say it would protect group rights with a bill of rights, with the Constitution or the courts, was folly in Africa where these protections had proved not worth the paper they were written on.

"And a unitary state will in the end have a mere 17 per cent of white population. What right has 17 per cent of any nation on earth to claim control over the defence force and over the office of state president?"

"No wonder neither our blacks nor the world outside will even look at this system."

It wanted to create the impression of a universal franchise while keeping real power to itself.

Another aspect of the NP's unitary state was the economic reality that everyone would have to be given a good living standard. This could only be achieved by restraining and taxing the productive sector and giving the money to the poorer sector.

"The load is economically too heavy, it simply cannot be borne. Whites are worse and worse off because this policy takes everything away from them and gives it to others."

When people spoke of West Africa and Western Europe, they did not think of a single state. "Why then do we have this holy fear of speaking of South Africa, not as a subcontinent but as a unitary state?" [sentence as received]

Thirteen black nations had been thrown together, four of them halved, by the geo-political line-drawing of our forefathers.

"We will recreate it as it belongs through partition. The effect of integration has been felt by our people. They have felt the swamping (verdrining) and how murders are committed on our people. The volk had made its choice — it wants nothing to do with it."

De Klerk Voices Opposition

MB221032 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1024 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] House of Assembly May 22 SAPA — The government was prepared to go a long way, even take risks, to make fundamental changes, the minister of national education, Mr F.W. Klerk, said today.

He spoke during the censure debate and said that a balance of power (magsbalans) was the key to a constitutional system of consensus government between the various population groups.

The government was not prepared to go down the slippery slope to domination.

"We have no ulterior motives to allow the protection of group rights to be detrimental to other groups," he said.

The Progressive Federal Party had fared badly in the election because it had, inter alia, closed its eyes to the reality of group differentiation.

The Conservative Party proposed a policy of partition which even the PFP member for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, agreed would be a good and fair solution, were it possible to implement it fully. Mr De Klerk said partition had worked successfully in the case of the independent and selfgoverning black national states.

It was part of the solution but it did not resolve the problem of the urban blacks.

He asked Dr Connie Mulder, CP shadow minister of constitutional development whether the blacks in Soweto would disappear.

"No," Dr Mulder responded across the floor.

Mr De Klerk: Would the blacks of Randfontein disappear, the blacks around any of the white cities and towns?

Dr Mulder: "No."

Mr de Klerk: "They will always remain. In so-called white South Africa there will always be millions of blacks."

According to the CP, these blacks would forever remain without political rights, "except if they vote far away (from where they lived)".

"This type of coupling (of city blacks with homeland political rights) does not work," he said.

"Why not?" asked Mr Frank le Roux, CP chief whip (Brakpan).

"For the same reason the voters of Brakpan do not want to vote in Piketberg," Mr de Klerk responded.

He said that the three most senior members of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, the leader, Dr Mulder and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, had all failed, as NP government ministers, to reverse the flow of blacks to the metropolitan areas.

"That is the reality," he said.

"We cannot cling to a dream that did not work but have to think creatively to find a new plan.

"We are prepared to go a long way to make fundamental changes. We are prepared to take risks," he said.

"We are not however prepared to go down the slippery slope of domination," the minister said.

Vlok on Revolutionary Forces

MB220620 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, says it is a misconception to say revolutionary forces can be bought by better living conditions. Speaking in the censure debate in the House of Assembly, he said the government could not allow these forces to continue in the guise of labor matters. Mr Vlok referred to labor institutions which have clear connections to banned organizations with socialist leanings. He said the only way to fight revolutionaries was to ensure order and security for everyone, eliminate grievances, and find constitutional solutions acceptable to the majority.

Heunis on Blacks in Cabinet

MB221517 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1440 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] House of Assembly May 22 SAPA — The voters had given the government a mandate in the election for black participation to the highest level of government, including the cabinet, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Speaking during debate on the censure motion, he said voters had supported the NP's plans to negotiate a system in which blacks could take part in the highest executive authority.

Asked across the floor by CP members if this meant blacks could be included in the cabinet, he said: "Yes. In the cabinet, too."

He said the policies of the opposition parties were those of "a radical power clique" that would lead to the destruction of democracy in South Africa. On the other hand, the voters had showed the world and South Africa they trusted the NP with the interests of South Africa.

The NP was not governing only for the whites but for all population groups until the others could be given a say.

He said the PFP had been rejected by the voters in the clearest possible language because of their association with people like Mrs Winnie Mandela and their attacks on the security forces. "The PFP has got what they deserve. Now CP is the official opposition, but only because it is the only opposition there is."

However, the CP was not represented in three of the four provinces, and its policies of partition and group nationalism (volksnasionalisme) were dreams.

As for the independents, Mr Heunis said, at some time they would have to convert their vision for South Africa's future into a practical policy and they were not able to do so.

New 'Super' Metalworkers Union Planned

MB220829 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] A super metalworkers union will be launched in Johannesburg at the weekend. The new union is a result of a merger of eight unions affiliated to COSATU and to the International Metalworkers Federation. It will be second in size only to the NUM and will have a paid up membership of 130,000. COSATU press officer Frank Meintjies says the federation welcomes the merge as it fulfills COSATU's slogan of one industry - one federation.

[Begin Meintjies recording] The new union is likely to affiliate to COSATU. In fact there is no reason why they should not affiliate to COSATU, although policy decisions will be made over the weekend. The weekend's event is also likely to see some key policy resolutions taken with regard to a political direction of the new union. This is certain to feed into the debate raging in COSATU at the moment about our own political direction. [end recording]

April Inflation Rate Registers Slight Decrease

MB211620 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1616 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — The inflation rate — as measured by the Consumer Price Index — for April dropped to 16.2 per cent from 16.3 per cent in February and 16.8 per cent in March, Central Statistics [CS] said in Pretoria today.

Food price increases contributed significantly to inflation, while alcoholic drinks prices also increased significantly, at 5.8 per cent, CS said.

The production price index for March showed an increase to 15.8 per cent — up from 14.5 per cent in February.

79.5 Percent Polled Want Natal Indaba Referendum

MB210919 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0909 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Durban May 21 SAPA — A KwaZulu/Natal Indaba market research campaign has shown that adults of all races resident in the region, "overwhelmingly believe the government should agree to hold a referendum on the Indaba proposals."

This was announced today by the Indaba in a press statement covering the second group of its research results.

Overall, the statement said, 79.5 per cent totally or "somewhat" agreed that the government should agree to a referendum among all race groups in Natal, to decide whether or not the Indaba plan should be introduced.

Just 5.5 per cent totally or somewhat disagreed.

Whites supported the referendum plan by a margin of six to one, Indians and coloureds by 15 to one, and blacks by more than 20 to one.

Previously released research indicated that 75.9 against 9.7 per cent of all races agreed the Indaba proposals deserved to be supported by people of all races in Natal and KwaZulu.

The survey was conducted on behalf of the Indaba in March by a top independent research organisation, Markinor, "and included an unusually large sample of 3,500 adults of all races."

Response to the statements on the referendum, self-determination were elicted from about 1,500 adults who had heard of the Indaba. [sentence as received]

Commissioners for Swazi, Zulu Nations Renewed

MB220600 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has reappointed the commissioners general for the Swazi and Zulu nations after consultations with the governments concerned. In a statement issued in Cape Town, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the term of office of Mr T.N.H. Jansen at Nelspruit had been extended until end of January next year. The commissioner of the Zulus, Mr P.M. Hansmeyer, had been reappointed until the end of July next year.

Youths Storm Schools Near Pietermaritzburg

MB221738 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1710 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, May 21, SAPA — A group of pupils believed to be from a nearby high school stormed the Taylors Halt Lower Primary and Higher Primary Schools near Pietermaritzburg this morning, SABC radio news reports.

A spokesman for the KwaZulu department of education and culture at the Edendale circuit said the assailants chased pupils and teachers out of the classrooms. He said no injuries were reported in the incident.

There have been no normal classes at the nearby Imvunulo School since trouble started there about four weeks ago.

The tribal chief of the area, Inkosi [Chief] V.A. Ngcobo, is to hold a meeting with his councillors, indunas [headman], and parents at the weekend to try and find a solution to the problem, the radio report said.

Police Issue Unrest Report Covering 21 May

MB220716 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0707 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Pretoria, May 22 SAPA — Follows the SAP's unrest report for the past 24 hours.

"At Taylors Halt, near Pietermaritzburg, an illegal gathering was dispersed with tearsmoke and shotgun fire. No injuries were reported. One man was arrested.

"At Brandfort, a group of blacks gathered illegally and taunted security force members. They were dispersed with tearsmoke and pistol fire. One man was slightly injured.

"At Vrieskraal, in KwaNdebele, a private home was extensively damaged by arsonists."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB220808 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Car Bomb Blasts

"The limpet mine-car bomb attack near the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday is a shocking confirmation of the dastardly nature of the terrorist campaign by the African National Congress," remarks Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 21 May in its page 6 editorial. "The ANC should know that South Africans will not buckle under terrorism any more than the people of other countries. It can never hope to achieve its objectives by brute terror; its only hope of being a party to the changes that are coming is to renounce violence. Until it does so, it will be condemned as a terrorist organisation that is beyond the pale."

STAR Condemns Bomb Blasts

"The bomb blasts in central Johannesburg yesterday, on the anniversary of an even bloodier mass assassination of innocents four years ago, must be condemned loudly by all, especially those who seek genuine justice in this country," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 21 May. "In bringing disrespect to those groups seeking justice and equality, terrorist bombs begin to render more respectable the draconian measures of despots. If for no other reason, then, every extra-parliamentary anti-government organisation needs to repudiate

yesterday's crime. The ANC has dissociated itself from the bombing, but that is not good enough." *The Star* believes "the vast majority of South Africans of all colours will join us in an unqualified condemnation of violence itself — whether it be the violence of repression or the violence of terrorism."

Unemployment Problem Urgent

"Unemployment looms as the biggest long-term problem facing South Africa," says a second editorial on the same page. *The Star* believes the report of the President's Council Economics Committee "must be welcomed for the urgency it has injected into meeting this enormous challenge." "The report emphasises the need for labour-intensive industries, a requirement posing specially difficult problems in a society torn between First World and Third World pressures. The key to beating unemployment is education and a growing economy. We hope Pretoria will act on the report without delay."

BUSINESS DAY: Business, Politics Inseparable

"President Botha's warning that the business community should avoid 'misguided' comments on politics, and that it should confine its activities to business matters is disturbing," says a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 21 May. "Virtually every act of the government affects business. Its domestic policies of institutionalised racial discrimination, and its foreign policies (which have included military raids into neighbouring states) have provoked the intensification of international sanctions and disinvestment." "Businessmen must reserve the right to criticise political actions which jeopardise their ability to conduct their businesses in the short or long term, and to lobby for change, just as any other pressure group does when its interests are imperilled."

Bulger Compares Student Left With NP

Patrick Bulger writes on the same page that "beyond their respective rhetoric, the ruling National Party and the student left [at the University of the Witwatersrand] have much in common. P.W. Botha says he cannot unban the ANC because violence would ensue; the left argues it cannot allow the NP on to campus because violence would erupt." "The NP says it speaks for all the country's people; the student left abrogates for itself the equally specious right to speak and act for the disenfranchised. Both are polished political players who make skillful use of 'stigma politics' — any dissent is labelled treason to a cause which is intended to justify itself."

SOWETAN on Group Areas Enforcement

"While the Government is making grandiose promises about blacks participating politically at the highest level, officials of the same government have raided flats of black residents in Hillbrow," says Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 21 May in its page 6 editorial. "The Government would rather see buildings stand empty and those who own them drastically reducing rents to attract white residents who are simply not there. In the meantime there are clearly thousands of blacks so desperate for housing that they are prepared to pay high rents and risk being thrown out of these flats. If the Government wants us to take its reform policy seriously, it should stop such senseless acts."

SOWETAN: BCM Leader's Vision For Future

The "Focus" column on page 6 of *Sowetan* carries an article by Mosibudi Mangena, the exiled leader of the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM) of Azania, who gives his vision for a new South Africa. "To bring about a new and just Azania, one of the first things to do would be to abolish the present racist constitution along with the sham bantustan system and bring into force a new democratic constitution that recognises the equality of all people in a unitary state with a one person, one vote arrangement." Mangena would like to have "politicised army and police forces that will protect the people's power and the territorial integrity of the country." "A socialist economy will be built which, among other things, will mean the nationalisation of large economic undertakings such as heavy industry, major commercial undertakings, mining and fishing industries, multi-national monopolies, syndicates, banks and insurance companies."

NEW NATION: Government To Appease Right Wing

An unsigned commentary on page 6 of Johannesburg *New Nation* in English on 21-27 May notes that "the threat of a new Group Areas Act (GAA) clampdown may usher in a new phase of repression." Mohammed Dangor, vice chairman of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), tells *New Nation* that the government "'is desperate to do something to appease the right wing. It is now trying to backpedal in an attempt to win back some of the ground it lost.'" "'The government is using our people as political football in an attempt to placate the electorate,'" says UDF Acting Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe. "Dangor believes that as any future division of power under the current regime will still be along racial lines, the GAA will remain a key component of government policy." Nevertheless, the Release Mandela Campaign believes that "as enforceable legislation, the Group Areas Act is doomed." Dangor further says that Actstop is "'going to be vigilant.'" "'We know that every time the right wing coughs, Botha is going to panic. We are going to ensure that the rights we have won are not taken from us.'"

Inflation To Affect Union Gains

An unsigned commentary on page 15 notes that "after showing signs of declining, the inflation rate once again threatens to spiral out of control and erode whatever increases are won by trade unions. Following a year on year increase of 19.2 percent in November last year, the rate dropped to 16.1 percent in January. It has since risen to 16 2 percent in February and 16.8 percent in March." The upward inflation trend comes at a time when "the government and bosses have attacked the living standards of workers in an apparent attempt to curb inflation." Industrial action has resulted in wage increases of between 19 and 30 percent but "these increases have usually been won on extremely low basic earning levels, and have failed to bring rates up to the R4 an hour minimum demanded in the unions' living wage campaign."

BEELD Urges Black Moderates To Come Forward

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 21 May notes in a page 6 editorial that "the revolutionary onslaught has increased." "University campuses, the church, and trade unions are used for the onlsaught. In the process, well meaning South Africans sometimes play into the hands of the revolutionaries." "Those people who profess to have the interests of the country and all its people at heart, but who nevertheless reject the offer of negotiation for

a better future, are both dishonest and contributing toward further violence and the death of innocent people. South Africa cannot allow their cowardly actions. The state president has declared he is prepared to be more directly involved in negotiations with black leaders. Now, more than ever, the responsibilty rests on moderate black leaders to come forward to jointly negotiate proper reform. The ball is in their court."

SWAZILAND

Ministers, Others Charged With Sedition, Treason

MB220920 Swaziland THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 May 87 pp 1, 2

[By Pat Jele and Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] Three Cabinet Ministers have been arrested and detained.

The three, it is reliably learnt, were arrested yesterday afternoon and detained at the Matsapha Central Prison along with ten other leading political figures in Swaziland.

The three understood arrested are Minister for Natural Resources Mr Mhambi Mnisi; Minister for Labour and Public Service Prince Phiwokwakhe; and Minister for Defence Brigadier Fonono Dvuba.

Former Prime Minister Prince Bhekimpi is also understood to have been arrested. All four have been charged with treason and sedition.

The nine others arrested and charged with treason and sedition include two chiefs, two princesses and two princes.

The princes are Prince Dabede and Prince Mahlaba.

The princesses are Princess Mnengwase and Princess Tfobhi.

The chiefs are Chief Masenjane Nsibandze and Chief Mfanawenkhosi Maseko.

Others also arrested and detained are former Ombudsman and Liqoqo [Supreme Council of State] secretary Robert Mabila; former governor of Mahlanya Khalalemphi Mndebele and Lawrence Zwane, a friend of Prince Mfanasibili.

Understood wanted, but still at large, is former Liqoqo member Dr George Msibi. He disappeared from the country on September 15 last year.

Prince Phiwokwakhe was arrested from his home in Mbabane. His family said the Prince was woken up and arrested by police.

Chief Mfanawenkhosi was arrested from his home at Bhunya, and eye witnesses said he was found fixing his car. He was also disarmed of a gun.

Mabila was collected from his farm at Malkerns, also yesterday afternoon.

Princess Mnengwase was arrested in Manzini, eye witnesses said.

It was not established yesterday what the charges of treason and sedition related to.

Princess Mnengwase was a member of a standing committee of the Liqoqo before she was sacked from it. She later fled the country to Kwazulu in 1985.

Chief Masenjane Sibandze and Chief Mfanawenkosi Maseko were members of the Liqoqo.

Khalalemphi Mndzebele was a Chief for the Mahlanya area, but was removed from his seat along with the council two weeks ago.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Discusses Regional Sanctions Against RSA

MB211021 Dakar PANA in English 0935 GMT 21 May 87

[Text] Lusaka, 21 May (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has reiterated Zambia's determination to implement sanctions against South Africa as soon as an agreement is reached with other countries in the region.

The president, speaking to a foreign journalist at State House, also said Zambia has in mind banning flights to and from South Africa. He, however, added that the move would only bite if other countries in the region take similar measures.

He said he saw no hope for a peaceful solution to the South African problem because of the posture taken by the West in support of the racist regime.

Kaunda also commented on his government's decision to break off negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He said the IMF was more concerned about debt repayment, not the development of the countries it was assisting.

Zambia, he said, would prefer to be paid good prices for goods and look after herself rather than depend on aid as is the case presently. He said the IMF must put development of recipient countries first and debt second, because their present policy only works to destroy countries it helps.

With regard to the North-South economic set-up, Kaunda called it slavery, since the developing countries are losing money on all their products while the developed countries amass huge profits from the raw materials they obtain cheaply.

He disclosed that Zambia continues to receive a lot of assistance from various countries but declined to say which.

He also spoke of his government's commitment to a mixed economy in the measures it takes to improve the economy. He said major changes in the structure of the boards and of directors of state firms will be announced this week to remove exploitation of man by man in state enterprises.

He referred to some executives in state enterprises as bullies and

said others were stealing a lot of money. Hence the importance of taking certain measures in respect of the parastatals.

ZIMBABWE

Bilateral Trade Agreed Upon With Pakistan

MB210551 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2325 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] Harare, May 20 SAPA — Zimbabwe and Pakistan today agreed on promoting direct bilateral trade as opposed to the current system where the two countries traded through a third party, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency report.

According to a press statement issued this evening after talks between the visiting four man Pakistani delegation and the Zimbabwe ministry of industry and technology, the two countries agreed to look into countertrade where Zimbabwe would offer tobacco, low carbon ferrochrome and short fibre asbestos while Pakistan would offer rice, medical equipment and industrial machinery.

Other areas of agreement covered mineral exploration, air links and manpower planning in which Pakistan would offer 10 scholarships for a period of five years.

VII.	WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
VIII.	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include: International Affairs Inter-African Affairs Central Africa Burundi Cameroon Central African Republic Congo Equatorial Guinea Gabon Rwanda Sao Tome & Principe Zaire East Africa Djibouti Ethiopia Kenya Somalia Tanzania Uganda Indian Ocean Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles Southern Africa Angola Botswana Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Namibia Republic of South Africa Reunion Swaziland Zambia Zimbabwe Western Africa Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Islands The Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Ivory Coast Liberia Mali Niger Nigeria Senegal Sierra Leone Togo

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